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• LAST EDITION

WORKERS FACE THE STOCKHOLM QUESTION AGAIN

Congress at Blackpool May
Vote for Compromise Solution,
Which Seeks to Postpone In-
ternational Socialist Meeting

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
BLACKPOOL, England (Tuesday)—
Some 700 delegates, representing
2,080,000 members of affiliated trade
unions began their work here yester-
day in connection with the trade
union congress. It is the largest con-
gress held so far, and the changing
times were indicated by the strong
contingent of ministers of state on the
platform. G. H. Roberts, Minister of
Labor; John Hodge, Minister of Pen-
sions; J. R. Clynes, assistant Food
Controller; J. G. Wardle, parliament-
ary secretary to the Board of Trade,
and Stephen Walsh, parliamentary
secretary to the Local Government
Board, were present from the start;
G. N. Barnes, member of the War Cab-
inet, came in during the proceedings,
and a former member of the War
Cabinet in Arthur Henderson was also
present.

Mr. Henderson had a very enthusias-
tic welcome and when his name was
referred to during the speeches he was
loudly cheered. The Stockholm debate
will be held today and there is no doubt
that the compromise solution of that
difficult question will receive wide
spread support in the congress. The
compromise, in effect, postpones the
international socialist meeting until
the Socialists and labor men among
the Allies have arrived at a sufficient
measure of agreement among them-
selves.

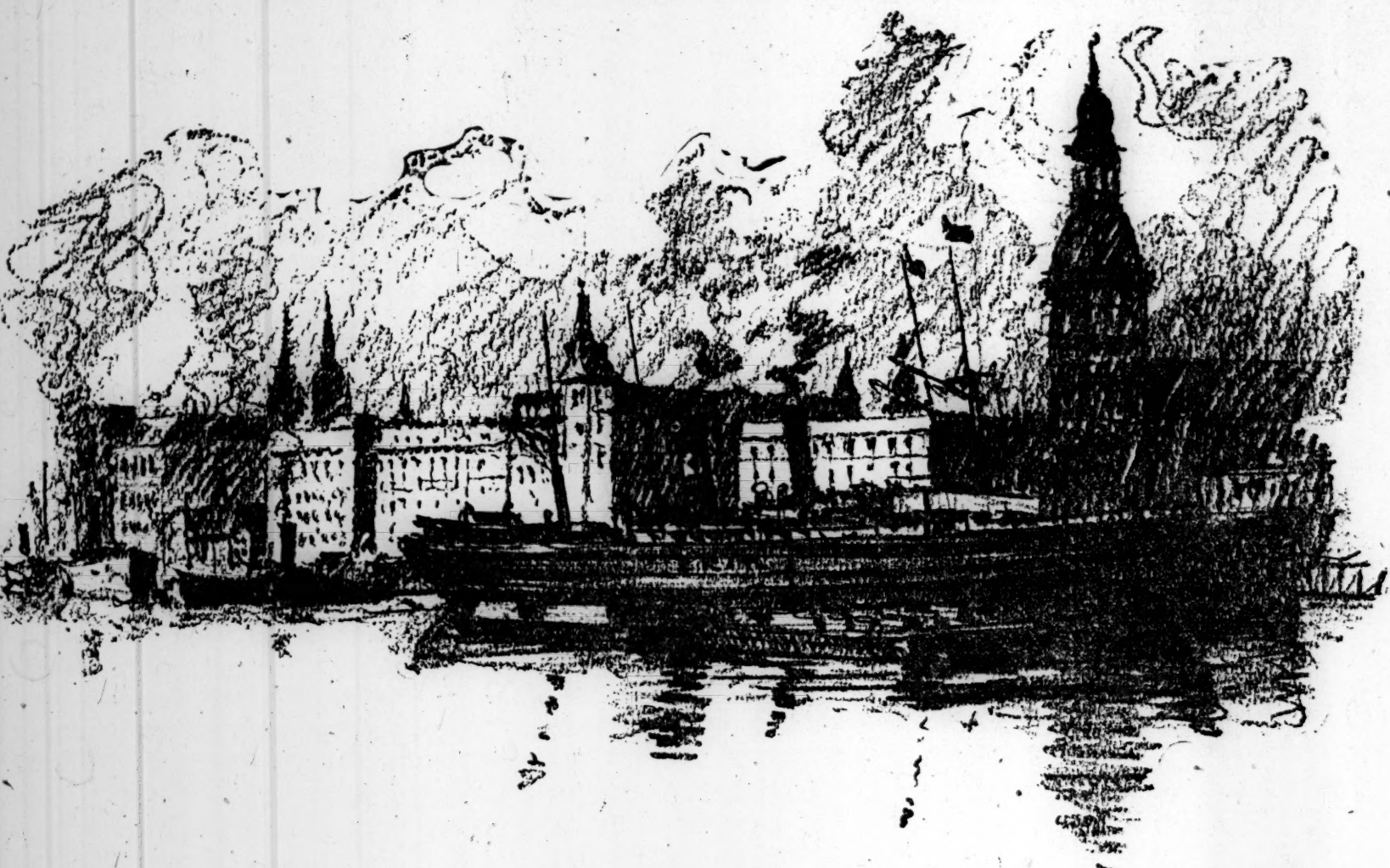
In this congress, the miners' 600,000
votes will again determine the issue,
and it is interesting to note that the
compromise will be moved by Robert
Smillie, the miners' president, who
has throughout wholeheartedly sup-
ported the Stockholm idea and will be
seconded by Will Thorne M. P., who
has throughout equally strongly op-
posed Stockholm. Arthur Henderson
is also a strong supporter of the com-
promise solution.

In his presidential address, John
Hill was in fighting form. He strongly
urged that the congress should aim at
finding machinery to record in legisla-
tion those resolutions which they
passed unanimously year after year.
By resolution, they might only replace
one set of autocrats with another un-
less they had also intelligent people
moved by reason and not by passion.
We must, therefore, he said, agitate,
educate and organize the prejudices of
trade unionists against politics which
had hitherto held them back. Indus-
try and politics never had been and
never could be separated and men and
leaders among them who had thought
otherwise had stultified and strangled
their efforts of years.

Dealing with industrial unrest, he
referred to Mr. Churchill's promises
and Mr. Barnes' important statement
on behalf of the War Cabinet, and said
it would be their duty to see that these
promises were fully implemented.
Dealing with reconstruction, he said
the best scheme of reconstruction
would be one of their own devising,
a strong and intelligent trade union-
ism linked with their political arm,
the Labor Party. In international rela-
tions, he declared they had also been
lacking. This work would be taken
up jointly in future by the Labor
Party and themselves. Capitalists and
financiers knew no national bound-
aries, and everywhere they exploited
the cheapest workers and bought stock
which yielded the highest dividends.
The international labor movement
alone could check and control this
tendency. A full understanding among
the workers of the world was neces-
sary.

"If we can remember," Mr. Hill con-
tinued, "the principal object of the
war it may help toward a proper de-
cision on internationalism. What is
this object? The agreed object of the
allied governments is the destruction
of German militarism by the substitution
of German democracy. Can we
accomplish this by military means?
For over three years we have tried
this method and Mr. Gerard, the best
informed authority on our side, told
us there is no symptom and no hope
as yet of such a change in Germany.
It is still true that democracy is more
likely to be brought about by the in-
dustrial leaders of all countries than
by any governments. It can never be
achieved by military effort alone. War
is the negation of democracy. Whether
we win or lose, the denial of the right
of allied democracy to meet the com-
mon people of all countries for the
propagation and establishment of
world democracy is contrary to the
declared views of the allied govern-
ment."

After a reference to Russia Mr. Hill
said: "Our quarrel is not with the
working men and women of Germany,
but with the system of government
which has created fear and suspicion
in Europe and burdened peoples with
armaments and means of war. We
are now at one with the declared aim
of all nations who now seek a peoples'
peace and guarantees of its perma-
nence. This is the peoples' work—the
peoples of all countries. We have
contributed work and life to carry on
the war. We also can contribute hon-
esty of purpose and intelligence to
devise international relationship after
(Continued on page two, column four)



Riga

The important Russian seaport on the Baltic which has been evacuated by the Russian forces

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

At the very moment when the court-
martial, on General Soukhomlinoff, for
treachery and high treason, is being
proceeded with, the Germans are reap-
ing the fruits of that treachery in the
comparative ease of their advance on
Riga. For years before the war even
began, it now appears, the head of
the Russian Army was engaged in re-
ducing it to impotence, in the interest
of Germany. As a result, when war
was declared, he opposed mobs of un-
armed, villainously equipped men to
the splendidly provided, German
armies, and when this was not suffi-
cient to cause their downfall, betrayed
the plans of their generals to the
War Office in Berlin. Even the then
Tzarina, General Korniloff tells us,
would do nothing for the Russian pris-
oners in Austria. And so, little by
little, the ground was prepared not
only for the military breakdown but
for the revolution.

It is impossible yet to see exactly
what the result of the interdependence
of the breakdown of the Russian
armies with the revolution will result
in. For the moment it has resulted in
the disorganization of the army, and
the letting loose of thousands of work-
ers of treason aided by other thou-
sands of workers of disintegration.
Whether General Korniloff or Mr.
Kerensky will be able to stem this
tide, and to evolve a revolutionary
army out of the debris, as the revolu-
tionary governments of France did in
'93, remains to be seen. Meantime its
immediate manifestation is observ-
able in the rapid closing in on Riga
of the German armies, with the result
that the usual Russian units having
turned tail, at the critical moment, the
steady units had to be withdrawn to
prevent their being cut off. The de-
fense of Riga became impossible when,
on Saturday, the Germans succeeded
in throwing their bridges across the
Dvina, both east and west of Uxkull,
only 15 miles from the great port,
and so advancing along both sides of
the river. A certain force of the de-
fenders, the numbers of which are un-
stated, seem, indeed, to be in danger of
being trapped at Dahlen by the con-
verging German troops. Whether this
will prove to be the case, and also
whether the Russians destroyed their
guns and stores before leaving
also remains to be discovered. At
present all that is known is that the
seaport has been occupied, and a
nearer base for an advance against
Petrograd thus provided.

Petrograd is, however, distant some
300 miles, as the crow flies, and a
considerably further distance by rail.
Whether, therefore, the Russian de-
fense has broken down so completely
as to lay open the capital to Ger-
many, before the closing in of win-
ter makes military operations impos-
sible, remains to be seen, and this
will prove not the least interesting
news of the present military situation
(Continued on page four, column one)



Map of Riga front, shows position of the
port which is included in area
abandoned by the Russians

WORLD'S WHEAT RESERVE LARGER

Reports From Australia, Argen-
tina and Elsewhere Show
Large Crops—Transportation
Problem Hard to Solve

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The export-
able reserve of wheat now on hand in
Australia is estimated at 135,927,000
bushels; in India, 80,538,000 bushels,
and in Argentina, 26,107,000 bushels,
according to figures received by the
United States Food Administration.
These reserves will be materially in-
creased by the coming winter harvests
in these countries.

If these and other wheat stocks were
available to meet the needs of the
Allies, the wheat problem of the
United States would be immediately
solved. But the lack of tonnage must
be always taken into consideration.
To ship wheat from Australia to
Europe would take three times the
tonnage per cargo as that from North
America, since the route is three times
as long, and the extra tonnage for this
purpose cannot be spared. Moreover,
the submarine danger is about twice
as great. Small cargoes of this wheat,
however, are now being brought
across the Pacific to our western coast,
mostly by sailing vessels, transported
across the continent, and reshipped
from Atlantic ports to the allied coun-
tries.

New wheat crops will be harvested
in Argentina in December and Jan-
uary, in Australia in January, and in
India in February and March. The
coming Argentina crop is officially es-
timated at 239,775,000 bushels, a record
crop, as against a production of
77,444,000 bushels for last year's crop.
The Argentine wheat for future de-
livery is being quoted at \$1.25 per
bushel.

In Australia, sowing for the new
crop is in progress, with a heavy
acreage of planting reported. No esti-
mate from India is given other than
that the crop is heavy.

Neutrals Must Wait No Wheat Shipments to Them Allowed Before Dec. 1

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announce-
ment is made by the administrative
board of the Exports Council that
shipments of foodstuffs to the neutral
countries contiguous to Germany will
not be permitted, at least till Dec. 1.
This applies especially to wheat. Even
when shipments are permitted, it is
stated, permits will be given only on
unassailable evidence that none of the
food shipped will find its way into
Germany.

The board took action rescinding
the permission given for the release of
30 shiploads of wheat, the first of
which was to have gone to Belgium.
Vance McCormick and his coworkers
of the administrative board have
found, on investigating, that Holland
has sufficient wheat to maintain that
country till Dec. 1. This does not
mean drastic action against Holland
or other neutrals, but is a close appli-
cation of the rationing policy. Wheat
will be issued after Dec. 1, if it is
needed. None, however, is to be per-
mitted to get into Germany.
As a supplemental offer, the admin-
istrative board has asked the Dutch
Government to unload the ships and
(Continued on page two, column three)

GERMANS MAY NOT GO BEYOND RIGA

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The
loss of Riga is the greatest German
success and the biggest allied disaster
on the eastern front for a long time.
Explanation is easily found in dis-
integration which has been particu-
larly marked in the Russian northern
army, and to which General Korniloff
recently drew attention, not for the
first time, as likely to open to Ger-
many the road to Petrograd.

The Germans have been approach-
ing the city from the west and south-
west for some time past, and, as al-
ready reported, crossed the Dvina at
Uxkull on Saturday. With this the
Russian resistance appears to have
collapsed, and orders were given for
the abandonment of the whole region.
Berlin states that dense columns of
every kind are hastily making their
way northeast along roads leading
from Riga, and it is the case that the
whole country south of the Dvina for
miles up the river has been evacu-
ated. From Riga to Petrograd is 320
miles through bare and inhospitable
country, cut by stagnant rivers and
punctuated everywhere by marshes.

It now remains to be seen whether
the Germans will undertake a cam-
paign towards Petrograd through this
unpleasant country before winter
makes it impossible for forces of the
size required. Two years ago, when
von Billow attacked Riga, he promised
his troops they would rest there dur-
ing winter, and march on Petrograd
in the spring. The purpose, therefore,
of the present attack may have been
mainly to give the Germans good win-
ter quarters. It is possible the Ger-
mans will, meantime, simply straight-
en their line, but all depends on the
resistance now put up by the Russian
troops and navy.

Road to Petrograd Open Purpose of Campaign Thought to Be to Keep Russians Occupied

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Neither gen-
eral staff officers nor Russian diplo-
mats here are able to forecast what
the result of the German occupation
of Riga may be. It is freely admitted,
however, that the road to Petrograd
is now open. The discovery of the
monarchist restoration plot, investiga-
tion of which is being made personally
by Mr. Kerensky, is regarded as im-
portant at this time, as it is known
that the event at Riga is connected
with the machinations that have been
going on in Petrograd in the hope of
being able to bring about peace nego-
tiations the coming winter. It is an-
ticipated that Germany will seek
meantime to gain every possible ad-
vantage before the expected event
takes place. The only purpose of the
Riga campaign and of even taking
Petrograd, it has been argued, is to
keep the Russian forces occupied
within Russian in order that the Cen-
tral Powers may concentrate their at-
tention on the west.

Kaiser's Messages on Riga
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—
The Kaiser, after hearing of the cap-
ture of Riga, sent the following mes-
sage to the Kaiserin:
"This is a new milestone of German
strength and unerring will for victory.
May God help us further."
He also wired his congratulations
to Prince Leopold, whose troops took
the Russian city. "Your far-seeing
leadership and iron will for victory
guaranteed this fine success," he de-
clared. "Onward with God!"

HIGH TREASON TRIAL IN RUSSIA

Evidence Given Against Former
War Minister of Criminal
Negligence in the Organiza-
tion of the Russian Army

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—
At the continued hearing in the trial of
Mr. Soukhomlinoff, former Minister of
War, and his wife, who are charged
respectively with high treason and
with complicity in the crime, a de-
nunciation of Mr. Soukhomlinoff was
made by Mr. Rodzianko, president of
the Duma.

Mr. Rodzianko testified that even long
before the war Mr. Soukhomlinoff ac-
tively alarmed the Duma, which per-
ceived his criminal negligence in the
organization of the army. Mr. Souk-
homlinoff, he said, always showed con-
tempt for the Duma and when the
situation at the front became threaten-
ing owing to the lack of ammunition
and the Duma sounded the alarm and
appealed to the workers, Mr. Souk-
homlinoff at first feigned great inter-
est, but soon began to oppose a sys-
tematic resistance to the efforts of the
deputies for a betterment of condi-
tions. The resistance aggravated the
terrible situation of the army, which
found itself compelled to fight without
arms. In March former Grand Duke
Nicholas declared that a continuation
of the war under these conditions was
becoming impossible.

"I then went to Galicia," said Mr.
Rodzianko, "and what I saw there filled
me with terror. I affirm that the re-
sponsibility for the enormous losses
we suffered during the retreat falls
entirely upon Mr. Soukhomlinoff. A
committee of defense was created to
investigate the situation and immedi-
ately established Mr. Soukhomlinoff's
culpability. I then appealed to the
former Tzar and persuaded him to
convoke the Duma and dismiss Mr.
Soukhomlinoff."

General Savitch, an expert on the
war budget, gave similar testimony,
asserting that Mr. Soukhomlinoff did
virtually nothing to remedy the de-
(Continued on page two, column three)

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DIVISION OF BELGIUM STRONGLY RESENTED

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The
division of Belgium by the Germans
into "two administrative districts,"
with two capitals, Brussels and Namur
respectively, has drawn a vigorous
protest from the Belgian Government,
which declares it violates Article 43
of the Hague conference, which Ger-
many signed. The remaining Belgian
authorities in the country protested
vigorously, some of the civil servants
taking the step of resigning. Contrary
to international law, as stated in the
protocol of the Brussels and Hague
conventions, 1874 and 1899 respec-
tively, the Germans denied their right
to do so and deported them, though
at the beginning of the occupation, and
again in January, 1915, they, in set
terms, recognized their right to take
this course.

FAIL TO SETTLE B. & M. STRIKE

Efforts to Establish Agreement
Between Company and Work-
ers Set Back as Both Parties
Refuse State Board Mediation

Efforts to settle the strike of the
Boston & Maine railroad mechanics re-
ceived a setback today when both the
company and the employees declined,
for the immediate present, to accept
the offer of the State Board of Con-
ciliation and Arbitration to intercede.
At the same time Governor McCall
issued a statement recommending, in
effect, that the whole matter be sub-
mitted for adjudication to Henry B.
Endicott, chairman of the Massachu-
setts public safety board.

Early this afternoon the state board
gave out the following statement:
"Both parties decline to immediately
refer the questions in dispute to arbi-
tration." This statement made by
Charles G. Wood, followed the re-
ceipt of formal replies from both sides
by the state board. The decision of
the strike leaders was reached at a
morning meeting of the general com-
mittee of the Federated Crafts of the
Boston & Maine system, held at the
Quincy House.

Rowland B. Mahaney, representing
the Department of Labor, is in the city
today in response to the invitation of
both sides. He is stopping at the
Quincy House, but thus far has not
arranged for a conference simply lin-
ing up the general situation.

Governor McCall, who is consid-
erably concerned about the possible
seriousness of the strike situation
looming ahead, especially in the light
of the heavy transportation needs of
the country, authorized the following
statement:

"The Governor, in view of the result
of the negotiations in the case of an-
other railroad which had similar dif-
ficulties, is strongly of the opinion that
if the Boston & Maine strike situa-
tion were referred to Mr. Endicott, it
would be settled, while not perhaps
to the complete satisfaction of both
sides, yet without interruption to work
and in a fair and equitable manner."

The other railroad referred to by
the Governor is the Boston & Albany,
which had a difference with its men
over a wage question several weeks
ago.

In a communication from B. R. Pol-
lock, general manager of the Boston
& Maine Railroad Company, the State
board is heartily thanked for its pro-
fession, the communication then stating:

"Your attention is respectfully
called to a statement made by the re-
sponsible receiver of the railroad which
appears in this morning's newspapers,
and of which a copy is inclosed.
"Representatives of the United
States have been and are still working
toward a solution of the difficulty, and
for this reason, as well as other rea-
sons appearing in the statement re-
ferred to, we desire to withhold for
(Continued on page five, column one)

GOVERNMENT IN SPAIN URGED TO SUPPRESS LABOR

Supported by Military, Agitators
See in Present Crisis Oppor-
tunity for Reactionary Policy
— Premier Firm for Reforms

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
MADRID, Spain (Tuesday)—The
Government is faced with difficulty in
the strong agitation that has been
provoked, chiefly by the intransigent
elements of the extreme Right, for a
policy of violent suppression against
working-class organizations. It is said
that in this attitude they are supported
by the military and they see in the
present circumstances the best oppor-
tunity for furthering a reactionary
policy.

The general feeling among all other
parties and people generally, however,
is strongly averse to any such
reprisals.

The Premier, Señor Dato, has ex-
pressed himself against these propo-
sals and has stated that in the mat-
ter of social policy he will never vary
from that to which he has consecrated
his greatest efforts as a statesman.
He says that before the general elec-
tions the Conservative Party will
make a statement of its program in
reference to the grave interior and ex-
terior problems that exist and the
party will give up none of its liberal
principles.

The Government, moreover, will ad-
here to its program of social reforms
in the order already undertaken.

Also it will adhere without any mod-
ification to the line of conduct marked
out for itself in regard to international
relations.

These statements have had a re-
assuring effect in many quarters and
that concerning international rela-
tions is regarded as an answer to the
pro-German mischief-makers who
have been spreading an absurd story
to the effect that the Allies have been
interested in stirring up the recent
troubles.

There have been the usual rumors
about a pending ministerial crisis, and
in some quarters it has been definitely
stated that the formation of a national
Government is likely. On this point,
however, El Diario, the universal or-
gan of Count de Romanones, makes an
emphatic statement to the contrary.

The newspaper El Liberal makes a
strong appeal to the Government to
disregard the proposals of the reac-
tionaries in favor of reprisals
against the working class organiza-
tions. "Some reactionary journals," it
says, "already openly demand the
closing of Casas del Pueblo, the seizure
of their goods and the taking of
legal proceedings against their mem-
bers, which is to say they wish to sup-
press the workmen's societies, which,
even in Germany, Austria, China, and
Africa, have the right of existence.
Señor Dato, who has both good will
and sense, will not fall into this trap
of the reactionaries, and will not per-
mit himself to be deceived by his
enemies to the extent of playing their
game contrary to law and creating in
this way serious prejudice against the
conservative ministry."

El Mundo also deals with the mat-
ter and appeals to the Government
not to allow itself to be led by those
who would transform justice into "an
instrument of insatiable hatred and
implacable repression."

A committee of Catalonian sena-
tors and deputies is coming to Madrid
to demand that the case of the Repub-
lican Deputy, Señor Marcel Domingo,
who is imprisoned on a battleship, be
submitted to the Supreme Court, in
accordance with the law of 1912, by
virtue of which only this tribunal is
competent to deal with members of
the Cortes.

The metal workers of Bilbao, who
are still on strike, have intimated
to the military governor that they are
disposed to return to work if a promise
is given to them that a court of
arbitration will be set up to establish
a basis of understanding with their
employers.

ENEMY MINESWEEPERS SUNK

Special Cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The
Jutland action reported on Saturday
in which British light forces destroyed
four enemy minesweepers, some 100
members of the crew escaping to the
shore of Denmark, indicates the im-
portance attached by the Germans to
British mine fields which are under-
stood to be giving German submarines
much trouble. The destroyed vessels
were apparently of an unusually large
type and are reported to have con-
tained a large quantity of supplies and
food. Their numerous crews raises
the question whether they were in-
tended to supply relief crews to Ger-
man submarines.
Saturday—Four German mine
sweepers were destroyed today off
the coast of Jutland by British light
forces, according to an announcement
issued tonight by the Admiralty.

HIGHER COAL RATE DENIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau
SANTA FE, N. M.—The New Mexico
State Corporation Commission has
made final its order denying to New
Mexico railroads their petition for an
increase of 15 cents per ton in the
rate on intrastate coal shipments.

GERMAN VIEWS ON WILSON NOTE

Press Comments on United States Reply to the Pope's Peace Proposals—No Hope Seen for Present Settlement

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Tuesday)—German newspaper editors agree in the view that President Wilson's reply to the papal peace note makes peace out of the question for the present. Their comment follows:

The Tageblatt

"For the present the American Government flatly refuses any peace negotiations and it is impossible to deny or question this fact."

Vossische Zeitung

"We know ourselves, even without the enemy's advice, that the second essential is lacking (the first essential pointed out by the newspapers was the will of the Parliament to determine the direction of the national policy) namely, the assurance that the course indicated by the representative assembly and accepted by the Government will be followed steadily and with the right methods. Recognition of the necessity of the participation of the Reichstag in the Government's responsibility is, however, spreading among the people, but it must not and will not lead to a pseudo democracy, under which the western powers suffer."

Vorwaerts

The Socialist newspaper Vorwaerts, furnishes a striking exception. It demands that the nation take good advice, regardless of the source of such advice, and introduce the real democratic reforms which constitute the preliminary conditions for any choice of negotiating. Vorwaerts misses in the note, it says, proof of an absence of hostility to the German people which could be furnished by the announcement of a determination that they should not be robbed or made to pay tribute to their enemies. The note, it says, gives cautiously over this point, which is of decisive importance to the German people, neither supporting the wishes of the Allies for conquest and compensation, nor expressly disavowing them. The note, it judges, is clear on the point that negotiations with Germany are rejected so long as the present Government system continues and in demanding guarantees that the will of the Government be backed by the will of the people.

"A certain section of the German press," says Vorwaerts, "will hasten to declare that it is unworthy of the German people to give such guarantees. We believe the contrary. It would be unworthy of itself to refuse them. The German people is not fighting this hardest of all struggles for the rights of individuals or families nor for any particular form of government, but for its own existence. The Social Democracy advocates a national defense in this sense, but in no other. In the struggle for a change in constitutional conditions, the Social Democracy declines to use means which might weaken the defensive power of the country but it is not abandoning this struggle. The thought would be unbearable that those at the front were fighting not for the maintenance of conditions which were not worth being maintained. The thought would be unbearable that one mother's son fell, not for the people's rights but for the privileges of individuals in the nation, which do not now exist elsewhere.

"This thought must arise and the condition in which it flourishes must be abolished. Take the world map and regard one country after another. The real decision on policies everywhere rests in the hands of persons chosen by the people. There are monarchies and republics. In the latter the policies are determined by elected presidents and elected representative assemblies. In the monarchies the policies are determined by representative assemblies and governments owing their existence to the expressed confidence of these assemblies. If it is thus everywhere, why is it not possible for us? We have been waging war for more than three years and now a great power tells us it must be like this for us if we wish to attain peace. Perhaps this is only a pretext, but in this case it is so cleverly chosen that it cannot be met by phrases, but only by deeds.

"For the social democracy it is a simple matter of course that the governments in concluding peace incorporate into their acts the will of their peoples and be supported by their peoples' confidence."

Vorwaerts declares that the German people are more ripe for democratic government. The peace settlement, it says, may be wrecked on the terms of the negotiations, but must not be wrecked on the question of who shall negotiate. The German nation, it points out, has an authorized representation in the Reichstag, but it lacks a government responsible to that body. In conclusion it expresses character that this Reichstag, which it characterizes as the "most long-suffering of all parliaments," has so far lacked the will to assume power. It must, however, muster up this will, declares the newspaper, because its path to power is the world's path to peace.

Lokalanzeiger

"President Wilson declines the Pope's mediation with the same mass of swollen phrases with which he has already satisfied the German peoples. We are told that the war is not being waged

against the German people but against their 'masters.' "The absolute mendacity of Mr. Wilson's phraseology becomes apparent when his dictum as to the rights of nations who are capable of shaping their own destinies, is opposed to the wish of the German people to be governed by these very 'masters.' Mr. Wilson, therefore, does not intend to give us our liberty, but to deprive us of liberty to arrive at our own decisions.

"For that matter, this whole mass of words has for its sole purpose the expression of intention to prolong the war at any price. In furtherance of this, Mr. Wilson, who is fighting for the freedom of mankind, orders peace meetings dispersed and pacifists arrested.

"This war has exposed in its nakedness much that is low and contemptible; its remaining task was to exhibit a hero like this coldly calculating mathematician whom a singular fate in a momentous hour has given the power over 100,000,000 people."

Deutsche Tageszeitung

"President Wilson's note, appeals to democrats and Socialists to get possession of power by all possible means. It appeals to the Reichstag majority to continue its chosen way. The note's intention is to induce the German people to a revolution. President Wilson knows, with the people taking over power, heretofore unconquered Germany will be defeated and ruined—a helpless victim of her enemies."

Morgenpost

"The German people will not fail to return the answer which already has been made once by the President of the Reichstag, with the unanimous accord of the members of Parliament, which is elected on the basis of the most liberal franchise in the world. This time, however, the answer will be clearer, much clearer."

Koelnische Volks-Zeitung

"To such impudent talk, one does not answer with self-defending attempts at justification, but with the sword."

"President Wilson weeps crocodile tears over the Pope's humanity, but leaves it at that. He wants nothing short of the destruction of the enemy and demands an Anglo-American peace. Mr. Wilson's answer must be characterized as pitiful. The man who formerly stood forth as a peacemaker, is now blowing the wildest war trumpet. He who proclaimed peace without victory, now desires the complete crushing of the enemy."

"President Wilson was anxious on this occasion to be noncommittal, for if he had said yes to the papal note that would have meant that he was taking leave of ambitious pains of his own, while if he had said no he would have angered the friends of peace in a prolonger of the war, and would have angered the friends of peace in the United States, who constitute a majority of his electors. He finds a good way out of this quandary by railing at the rulers of Germany and by rejecting every peace treaty which does not contain the German people's guarantee."

Boersen Zeitung

The Boersen Zeitung thinks the German people will not permit itself to be driven into a dangerous internal conflict by its enemies, adding: "This is the object of the Entente, which sees in the weakening of our internal front the only prospect of victory. This hope will be wholly disappointed."

Cologne Gazette

"Every word of President Wilson's note is grotesque nonsense. The climax of all the nonsense is that the German people are groaning under a cruel government. Has not the entire German people, rich and poor, Socialist and Conservatives, continually repeated that it stands firm for the Emperor and the empire? The solution of the puzzle is that Mr. Wilson wants to persevere with the war. America's business world needs the war at this juncture. America's future needs the big army that is just in the making.

"Mr. Wilson hopes for disunity in Germany and therefore offers the German people peace at the cost of the German Government's fall. The trick is too transparent. The German people may be relied upon to range themselves more firmly around the Emperor against this hypocrite."

Turkey Favors Peace

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—In an interview published in the Nieuwe Press, Ambassador Hussein Hilmi Pasha, according to a Vienna dispatch, said that the noble-minded character of the Pope's peace note was greeted in Turkey with especial satisfaction. He was betraying no secret, he said, when he gave out the information that in the pending negotiations concerning a quadruple alliance, the answer of the Porte to the Pope's note would be that Turkey was cooperating to obtain the most favorable reply to the peace initiative, although not all the ideas read into the papal note on the enemy's side met with approbation.

MRS. MORGENTHAU HONORED

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Minister of Foreign Affairs on Saturday bestowed the decoration of the Legion of Honor upon Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, the wife of the former American ambassador to Turkey, in recognition of the work Mrs. Morgenthau did at the French hospital at Constantinople during the early part of the war.

ANTICONSRIPTION MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau
MONTREAL, Que. (Tuesday)—An anticonscription meeting was held on Sunday afternoon at Fletcher's Field, but there was no disorder.

MANY TOURISTS ARE RETURNING

Canadian Boats Bringing in Thousands of Vacationists, Many of Whom Have Had to Pay \$8 Head Tax

Thousands of vacationists and tourists are returning to the United States from Canada, nearly 600 returning on one boat alone. Every arrival from the Canadian Provinces is booked to capacity. Unexpected delay and in some cases the temporary parting of families has been necessary this year, owing to the enforcement of the new immigration laws. Many citizens of the United States have been unable to return promptly because not properly identified as citizens of this country, and others have paid a head tax of \$8 under protest rather than be held in Canada until birth certificates or other proof might be forthcoming.

James Stahl, Canadian Government immigration inspector at Boston, and United States customs officials at this port, throughout the summer have told passengers leaving for Canada to obtain birth certificates or proof of their citizenship, but in many cases little attention has been paid to officials, who are told that American citizens need no passports or identification, for ticket agents and various city officials have told them so.

Passengers returning today said that Mayor Curley's passport or certificate issued to many desiring to visit Canada did in all cases save the holder the \$8 head tax, for they could not prove their citizenship.

Persons residing in this country as long as 20 years, although not naturalized, have visited Canada only to pay \$8 per capita upon returning to this country, young children being included.

The United States officials stationed at sailing ports in Canada examine all passengers for this country, and reject all that cannot prove they are Americans unless they pay the required head tax. One family residing here 23 years went to Canada for a vacation and left a child there until fall. The parents later wrote to Nova Scotia, telling their relatives there to send the child home. The parents found that the child had to pay \$8 or remain in Canada, mainly owing to the fact that the father had never become a naturalized American citizen.

Alert officials of the Canadian Government stationed here refuse permission to Greeks, Spaniards and other nationalities to sail for Canada, unless they have become naturalized American citizens. In cases where they are illiterate, owing to the new literacy test of the United States immigration law, whereby they could not return here, and would automatically become public charges on Canada, according to the officials.

WORLD'S WHEAT RESERVE LARGER

(Continued from page one)

put them into service between the United States, Australia and Java. The proposition is that the Dutch ships carry the surplus wheat supply from Australia and the surplus sugar supply from Java to the United States, and that negotiations then be entered into as to the exports which Holland shall obtain.

On the highest authority it was stated that representatives of Holland had refused to accept the offer, pending instructions from the home office, and had stated that the cargoes of the 100 Dutch ships in New York and other harbors would be permitted to rot in the holds before so much as an ounce would be voluntarily unloaded. However, the United States Government has the power to commandeer the tonnage now being held out of all branches of trade. Whether such drastic action will be taken is another question, as it might involve serious diplomatic questions.

One of the things which the administrative board is anxious to control is the shipment of cattle feed to Europe. Reports from Russia have reached the President that fats were reaching Germany through Holland and the Scandinavian countries in quantities sufficient to feed the entire German army on the west front.

HIGH TREASON TRIAL IN RUSSIA

(Continued from page one)

plorable lack of arms and ammunition. Prof. Paul N. Milyukoff, former Foreign Minister, gave his impressions of an interview Mr. Soukhomlinoff had with the Cabinet and the president of the Duma. He said the overwhelming conviction of all present at this interview was that Mr. Soukhomlinoff could not assure Russia's defense, and that both before and during the war he had knowingly deceived the Russian people by declaring the army was in good condition.

Mr. Guchkoff, president of the third Duma, read a long statement to the effect that as early as 1908 the Duma realized that Russia was on the eve of important events, for the reports of all the Russian military attaches agreed concerning the Austro-German war preparations. The members of the Duma also believed that if Mr. Soukhomlinoff remained in power Russia would be taken by surprise. Mr. Guchkoff added that all efforts to organize an army commissariat encountered the opposition of Mr. Soukhomlinoff. "This person so fatal to Russian history." In conclusion, Mr. Guchkoff said Russia entered the war

without the least preparation, and that the fault was solely Mr. Soukhomlinoff's, who alone was responsible for all Russia's defects.

Howitzers at a frontier fortress were without ammunition, the artillery with only sufficient shells for the sunrise and sunset salutes, and an insufficiency of rifles and small ammunition were conditions found by Mr. Guchkoff on his inspection trip to the front in August, 1914, according to his testimony. Russia began the war, he said, with a poor commanding staff, no munitions and without a plan. Only at the end of the first year did the War Department make any pretense at activity, and the activity then consisted in giving fictitious orders and receiving delegations.

"The defects of our military preparation were revealed in the first month of the war," declared the former War Minister.

"At the time of the Lublin fighting I was convinced of the lack of preparation. I visited the fort as Osowetz. I found 24 of our best howitzers had not a single shell, that the artillery could not spare more than two shells, for the daybreak and night-fall salutes, and that there was a general shortage in rifles.

"I notified the legal powers of the state of affairs. One prominent man, whose name I cannot mention, said: 'What can we do? The Emperor recently remarked to me how well things were going under Mr. Soukhomlinoff.'

"At that time the Germans were laughing at us for our two shots a day. But Mr. Soukhomlinoff was fully trusted and liked by the Emperor, who would listen to no criticism."

The witness said it had appeared from the first that the Duma was not able to work in harmony with the War Minister, and also that it was clear from the beginning of the war that Russia was not ready. War plans were neglected, railway lines were neglected, the higher staff was very bad and adventures had been placed in responsible posts. He described the efforts that had been made to secure the removal of Mr. Soukhomlinoff, the only result of which was the saddling of responsibility upon General Polivanoff, the assistant Minister of War.

Mr. Staboshevitch of the Maltese ammunition works testified that in October, 1914, when talk became general concerning the lack of ammunition at the front, the directors of the plant authorized Mr. Mamantoff to present a proposal to the artillery department of the War Department for supplying shells and shrapnel. Mamantoff, he said, went to the War Department and was told that no shells were needed.

Continuing, Mr. Staboshevitch said that conditions became steadily worse and that the following February he again approached the War Department offering to accept an order for shells.

He sent his card to General Stoslovsky and it was returned with a note written by General Stoslovsky, stating that no ammunition was needed and that there was no intention to place any orders for shell or shrapnel. Similar testimony was given by Mr. Brustom, managing director of a large factory manufacturing shells.

Fortifications Blown Up

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Russian forces did not evacuate Riga without blowing up the fortifications at the mouth of the Dvina River and all bridges across that waterway, today's official statement declared. The Russian retreat still continued in a northeasterly direction. "Enemy ships are shelling the Riga coast, including the villages of Kabil, Mainashtu, Koshould and Pidde," the official statement asserted.

WORKERS FACE THE STOCKHOLM QUESTION AGAIN

(Continued from page one)

the war wherein the common men of all nations shall dwell together as brothers."

New Stockholm Date

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Stockholm organizing committee has decided not to convoke the Stockholm conference on Sept. 9, but to fix a new date which will be announced on the return of the Russian delegates from London.

GERMAN AIR RAIDS ON ENGLISH COAST

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—German airships last night raided Chatham and Sheerness on the east coast of England (Chatham and Sheerness are strongly defended ports). The casualties are reported to number 194. On the Isle of Thanet the raiders killed one person and wounded six other persons.

The Isle of Thanet, at one time, an island, is now part of the mainland in the County of Kent. The watering-places of Ramsgate and Margate are both situated here. At Ebbsfleet, St. Augustine is supposed originally to have landed in 597, and in 449 Hengist and Horsa, Jutish sea pirates, are supposed to have landed also.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—An official statement issued shortly after midnight says:

Enemy airships crossed the south-east coast at 11 o'clock last night and dropped bombs at various places. No reports of casualties or damage have yet been received. A number of our airships pursued the enemy. Monday—An official statement issued today tells of an air raid on Sunday night. It says: Last night's raid was carried out by one enemy airplane, which bombed Dover shortly after 11 p. m. Seven bombs were dropped. One man was killed and four women and two children were slightly injured.

AMMUNITION INQUIRY VOTED

House Passes Resolution for Investigation Into Defective Cartridges — Premeditated Outrage Intimated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government is aroused over the possibility of premeditated action in furnishing the Pershing Expedition with defective cartridges. The House of Representatives, conducting regular business today for the first time in several weeks, passed a resolution introduced by Representative McLenore of Texas calling for a thorough investigation of the ammunition matter.

The resolution asks that within the shortest possible time all evidence and information which the Secretary of War possesses relative to the defective ammunition that has been sent to this Government to the Pershing Expedition be laid before the House.

Mr. McLenore, relative to his resolution, says: "In offering my resolution requesting the Secretary of War to place before the House all evidence and information he may possess relative to the defective ammunition which has been sent for our soldiers in Europe, I did this for the following reasons: That the great outrage may be exposed; that the blame may be placed where it properly belongs; that it may be means of preventing recurrence of such dastardly actions, and that the American people may know the truth regarding the manufacture of ammunition for which they must pay."

In addition to this action by the house, the Senate Military Affairs Committee intends to have Secretary Baker lay all the facts he possesses before the committee. Brigadier-General Crozier has asked that a War Department board of inquiry be established.

The subject of defective cartridges sent to France has been veiled with secrecy for several weeks, but now Government officials are determined to thresh the matter out, punish the guilty party or parties, if such guilt can be established, and prevent the recurrence of that which, on a larger scale, would have worked with American war plans abroad.

General Crozier said a small quantity of bromide which retards fire for a fraction of a second had been found in about 2 per cent of the army's cartridges. Confidence was expressed by the general that the board would find that the defect was unavoidable and not due to negligence on the part of manufacturers who supplied the chemical to the Government arsenal at Frankford or to ordnance department inspectors.

Confirmation is given at the War Department to the allegations that about one-third of the small arms ammunition sent to the Pershing expedition in France is defective and has been replaced. The defective ammunition will now be used in target practice. It was caused by a chemical defect which has now been corrected, according to an official statement issued by the department. The statement reads:

"Approximately one-third of the small arms ammunition sent with the expeditionary forces to France proved to be defective. This fact was discovered shortly after the expedition sailed, and immediate steps were taken to replace the defective cartridges."

"The presence of a small percentage of bromide in the potassium chlorate of the primers was responsible for the trouble which developed with all of the ammunition supplied from the Frankford arsenal. This chemical defect has since been corrected. The ammunition containing the imperfect primers will be used in slow target practice."

The admission of the War Department has called attention to the fact that this Government, up to the beginning of the war in Europe, was dependent on Germany for its supply of potassium chlorate for use in ammunition. When the German supply at hand was exhausted, the War Department began to buy potassium chlorate from American manufacturers, and this was found to contain the defect caused by bromide, from which the potassium chlorate of German manufacture was free.

Potassium chlorate free from bromide is necessary to making perfect primers for cartridges. The bromide, through a chemical change, causes sulphuric acid to develop in the primers if the cartridges are not used for any considerable period. The trouble discovered by the War Department affected only the primers.

The defective ammunition was made at the Frankford arsenal of the army at Philadelphia. It is said that when the cartridges were inspected prior to the sailing of the Pershing expedition the chemical change which produced the deterioration in the primers was not in evidence.

SOCIALISTS GIVE THEIR REASONS FOR FIGHTING ON

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—L'Humanité, the French Socialist organ, publishes a declaration signed by the Belgian, British, French, Greek and Italian representatives at the recent Socialist conference in London.

The European conflict, the declaration says, began through the antagonism of the capitalist group, through imperialistic policies and the deliberate aggression of Germany toward its neighbors. This aggression, it is asserted, still menaces the existence of nationalities and faith in international treaties. More than ever, continues the declaration, the Socialists, after three

years of war, believe that the victory of German imperialism would spell defeat and the elimination of democracy and liberty from the world. The Russian revolution is alluded to as not having succeeded in coordinating the popular energies against the militarism of the Central Powers, while the great American democracy has had to enter the conflict to impose the recognition of right upon the brutal domination of the Central Empires.

It is to combat definitely this evil influence of imperialism, the document proceeds, that the allied nations must pursue vigorously their military efforts and show clearly what are their war aims and their peace conditions, for a stable peace must be founded upon right. The Socialists find the best guarantee of this kind of peace in the principles affirmed by the Russian revolutionists, with certain exceptions, however, namely, that peace without contributions must not exclude just reparation for damages, and peace without annexation must not exclude disannexation of territories conquered by force.

The right of people to govern themselves can only be brought about by a society of nations founded upon international law and strong enough to resist all governments which might attempt to violate that law, the argument runs. The Socialists, accordingly, desire Belgium to be restored and indemnified for the violation of her neutrality; they want Serbia and Roumania reestablished in independence and economic life, and the Polish question settled in conformity with a Polish plebiscite and with the complete restoration of Poland in its original independence in view. They desire the same principles applied to all Europe, from Alsace-Lorraine to the Balkans, including Trieste and the Trentino, so that each shall be nationally reunited with the country to which its inhabitants desire to belong.

The Socialists say they feel it an essential duty to oppose every offer to transform a war of right and defense into one of conquest, which might bring about new conflicts. The peace they desire, a just and durable peace, is not possible, according to their professed conviction, until all the peoples enjoy democratic institutions which shall guarantee them against dynastic ambitions and the political and economic designs of hegemonies, castes and ruling classes.

The Socialists express themselves as convinced that the people of Germany and Austria cannot achieve their desired peace until they have discarded their present irresponsible governments for democratic regimes, which shall include the downfall of militarism.

The declaration concludes with the statement that this must be the last of all wars, but adds the reminder that this can be achieved only if the Socialists of all parties work for the creation of a pacific federation of the United States of Europe and the world, which shall assure the liberty of the peoples and the unity, independence and autonomy of the nations.

EARLY CAPTURE OF DYNAMITERS NOW EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que. (Tuesday)—All except two of the gang which the police charge blew up the house of Lord Atholstoun at Cartierville are in the hands of police, today, and all the dynamite from the Martineau quarry a week ago has been recovered or accounted for.

The roundup was made late Monday night. The men under arrest are Joseph Tremblay, H. Arsenault, Joseph Haquette, Louis Bolduc, and Arthur Blackwell. The lot found consisted of eight boxes filled with dynamite, percussion caps and bombs. It was discovered in a shed in the rear of Arsenault's house. The only suspects still at large are Henri Monette, alias Girard, and a companion, who are being followed in the Laurentian mountains.

The anticonscription orators are holding forth again nightly, but their attacks, nowadays, are directed as much against the Roman Catholic clergy, the Liberal leaders and the Labor leaders as against the Government, and there is a notable absence of threats of armed revolt. In fact, most of the speakers admit openly now that armed revolution is not likely to accomplish anything, but the discomfiture of the rebels.

The reason for the attacks on the clergy, the Liberals and the Labor men is that, according to the speakers, they all favored resisting conscription until it became evident that the Government was not to be swayed from its purpose by local disturbances in this province.

Alphonse Bernier, at a meeting on Monday expressed indifference to the dictates of the archbishop and the Pope, declaring that the clergy were worried only because the Government included theological students among those subject to the military service act. He asserted that priests should

be sent to the front before heads of families.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que. (Tuesday)—The career of the gang who dynamited the Cartierville house of Lord Atholstoun is rapidly drawing to a close. One of the men wounded on the arm, late yesterday, while fleeing from a posse near Lachute shot himself rather than be captured. Two other alleged members of the gang are being pursued through the Laurentian mountains and their capture is certain. The man already accounted for is Joseph Leduc, alias Handfield. His companions are Monette, alias Girard and Tremblay. The other members of the band of outlaws are known to the police, who can put their hands on them at any time when the leaders have been run down.

It was learned today that Leduc was formerly a member of a local battalion of Colonel Dansereau. He was sentenced to a two-year term at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, but, after serving a few months, was freed on ticket of leave.

The preliminary trial of Elie Lalumiere, charged with being implicated in the theft of dynamite from the Martineau quarry and with attempting to murder Lord Atholstoun, Lady Atholstoun and the Hon. Alice Graham will be continued Tuesday. The application for a writ of habeas corpus for him has been quashed on evidence that he was offered his freedom and refused it, presumably because he feared to leave the protection of the law. Application for bail will be heard Tuesday also.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que. (Monday)—The arrest of the entire gang responsible for the dynamiting of the home of Lord Atholstoun at Cartierville is expected soon. Agents of the Dominion, Province and local police are in pursuit of two men they charge are the leaders, who escaped them at the time of the arrest of Elie Lalumiere last Wednesday night. They are Joseph Leduc, alias Handfield, and Henri Monette, alias Girard, both residents of Montreal and ticket-of-leave men.

Information that they were in camp in the woods near L'Assomption was received by Captain Carter, registrar of alien enemies, late Saturday, and a large force has been looking for them ever since. As the automobile which they used has been found abandoned in Craig Street, with a rifle and a quantity of dynamite in it, it is believed that the capture of the fugitives cannot be long delayed.

Word was received Wednesday night that there was to be a rendezvous of the outlaws in a house in Chateaubriand Street. Knowing the character of the men they had to deal with, the authorities sent a strong squad of Dominion, Provincial and city police, reinforced by private detectives. The house was surrounded, and soon afterward a man approached the entrance. On being seized, he proved to be Lalumiere, and he was sent in an automobile to the alien detention station.

On searching the house, the officers found a large amount of dynamite, a number of rifles, a supply of ammunition and a considerable store of automobile tires and lamps, which, the police say, were stolen. A strong guard is still maintained over Lalumiere, but no attempt has been made yet to release him.

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FUTURE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE

New South Wales Premier in an Interview Gives His Views on Imperial Federation and Other Current Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Hon. W. A. Holman, Premier of New South Wales, the mother State of Australia, recently arrived in London on behalf of his Government. Mr. Holman has had an interesting and brilliant career. Before the war he had already made a name in Australia, but his force of character has made itself felt more than ever before, in connection with his activities since the outbreak of war.

The war has brought the names of a few of the overseas premiers into prominence. Hitherto, very few politicians or statesmen of Greater Britain have had an opportunity of making their influence felt in London, but the war has given them the chance. Names such as Hughes, Irvine, Holman, Watt, will not only go down to posterity as makers of modern Australian history, but will long be remembered by their noble efforts in making their people realize that Australia is fighting for her very existence as much as is the mother country. These statesmen have very fine vision and lofty ideals for their country, and to get on with the war has been their one obsession since the fateful day in August three years ago.

Mr. Holman, like Mr. Hughes, was born in England. After due apprenticeship, he became a cabinetmaker, and at the age of 17 left London for Australia, where for a time he followed the same occupation. On reaching 23 years of age, he actually contested a Sydney seat in the New South Wales Parliament, and was beaten by only 70 votes. Three years later he again tried, but it was not until 1898 that his efforts were crowned with success, and he duly became a member of Parliament. Mr. Holman was called to the New South Wales bar in 1903, and he has since written a textbook on mercantile law in collaboration with a leading Victorian barrister. In 1905 he was elected deputy leader of the New South Wales Labor Party, which party, at that time, commanded 25 seats in a House of 90. In 1910, the first Labor Ministry in New South Wales was formed, Mr. Holman being given the portfolio of Attorney-General. In this year the Labor Party increased its members to 46. For the next three years, Mr. Holman's activities were varied, and it was generally recognized that he would be the next Labor Premier. It was, therefore, not surprising when he attained this high office in June, 1913.

Perhaps one of the greatest compliments paid him was at the end of 1916, when he was expelled by the official Labor Party on account of his sympathetic attitude toward conscription in Australia. In this he was in good company, for Mr. Hughes, and other prominent Australian politicians were treated in the same way; but their country applauded their action, as subsequent general elections show. Towards the end of last year, Mr. Holman formed an alliance with the Liberal Opposition, and became leader of a national party whose policy was known as "Win the War Policy." At the beginning of this year, this policy was submitted to the New South Wales electors with the result that the National Party under his lead won totals 60, and the Labor Opposition but half that number. This brilliant result was very encouraging to Mr. Hughes as the federal elections were to be held three months later. The magnificent results are now a matter of history. If Mr. Holman retains office until his term expires in 1920, he will have been Premier for a longer period than any of his predecessors. He had also the distinction of being the youngest Premier when he first assumed the reins of government in 1913.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was most cordially received by the New South Wales Premier, who in the first place expressed his pleasure at the fine work being carried out by this newspaper, adding that he had seen copies of The Christian Science Monitor in various parts of the world during his travels. One of the first problems to be discussed by Mr. Holman was that of imperial federation. It is a question which all overseas statesmen from time to time have considered, sometimes academically, sometimes practically. It is a question also, upon which much has been said by imperial statesmen, while the problem has been again seriously tackled recently by the Round Table group of writers. Mr. Holman said that at the present time the tendency towards imperial federation had in one direction been strengthened, and in another weakened. Imperial sentiment was stronger as a result of the war, as it had brought thousands of representatives of the Empire into close contact on the battle-field, and elsewhere, and it had enabled overseas Britons to realize, even more deeply perhaps than hitherto, the meaning of the grand term "British Empire."

The position of imperial federation, as a practical proposition, is at the present moment perhaps weakened in two ways. First, said Mr. Holman, owing to more important and urgent problems that have to be considered almost daily, and are all-absorbing, it has been to some extent thrust into the background, and secondly, closer touch among the various sections of the British Empire throughout the war has emphasized some of the practical difficulties that would have to be surmounted before imperial federation could become an accomplished



H. G. Johnson

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by E. O. Hoppe, specially signed

The Hon. W. A. Holman

fact. Mr. Holman averred that in an imperial federal parliament, comprising say 60 members, in which Australia on a population basis would have five representatives (that is to say, roughly, one member to each million of population), difficulties would almost immediately arise, when considering such questions as imperial tariffs, foreign policy, defense, peace and war, and other allied subjects.

It was quite conceivable, Mr. Holman considered, that a policy might be adopted by such a parliament upon which Australia might be greatly outvoted, or that the newly fashioned Imperial Parliament might, in the event of war being declared, direct a certain number of Australian troops to proceed to the front, in a war for a purpose repugnant to her. Of course, before this was decided upon, Australia's voice in the Empire Council would be taken into consideration, but the majority would be supreme.

As matters stand now, Mr. Holman continued, in the event of an international crisis, the colonies are promptly advised, and should war be unpopular with any dominion, the fact would act as a powerful deterrent on the British Government. It is, in all probability, a more effective check upon any given policy than the actual casting of four or five votes against it, by Australia, in an Imperial Federal Parliament. Australia, further, did not need to come into any war unless she so desired. Approving, however, as she most emphatically did from a moral point of view, of this great war, in which England is taking part for the protection of small nations, Australia did not hesitate to come forward, as, added Mr. Holman significantly, she would in any war of a kindred nature.

The difficulties in the way of imperial federation are not yet cleared away, and a comprehensive scheme has not as yet been propounded. If a workable scheme could be evolved, overcoming the more important difficulties visible today, it would be an invaluable scheme of insurance for the Empire generally, and some such insurance, Mr. Holman added, might easily become a vital necessity. There is no articulate demand for imperial federation at present in the Commonwealth, but there certainly is sympathy for the sentiment of union. All would like to see some definite form of union of the race, but on lines that have yet to be promulgated.

Mr. Holman was asked by The Christian Science Monitor representative to express his views on frontiers after the war, particularly in regard to tariffs. He cited, as of interest in this direction, the experience of Australia, where, before federation, tariffs existed on each State frontier, but where federation had now provided for interstate free trade. Free trade was thus established over an area as large as Europe. Nevertheless, undoubtedly, industries had developed greatly. Conceivably, it might be feasible for the Allies to arrange, not indeed freedom of trade amongst themselves after the war, but some form of reciprocity, the enemy nations being kept out by a higher tariff.

United Kingdom there were considerably more women than men, and should universal suffrage be adopted, it was feared by some that the affairs of the nation would be dominated by women's votes.

On certain questions such as war, the liquor question, etc., Mr. Holman thought women's views would probably be different from those of men, but in most instances this was not so. These were sample questions upon which women had strong opinions, but it must be recognized that generally women voters had no special interests apart from men. He thought that after the English women had gone through a small term of what might be called franchise apprenticeship, their vote would be found of very much the same value as that of the men; on broad national questions, there was no woman's vote as a woman's vote.

Whenever an Australian politician is interviewed, there is one question which he rarely escapes, and that is the subject of the Pacific. Mr. Holman was asked whether he thought that the late German possessions now administered by Australia should be returned to Germany. He regarded it as a great mistake for Australia to be isolated in the Pacific, he replied. Both Australia and New Zealand had much to gain by having as neighbors there such friendly nations as France, and the United States. The Australian people, however, would look with profound alarm on any proposal that any other powers—especially Germany—should retain islands in the Pacific, which might be used as naval bases. He felt sure that when the time came for a peace conference, satisfactory arrangements would be made by all the Allies in the "broader spirit of give and take," and he was too much of an optimist to prophesy any difficulty in the rearrangement regarding the permanent control of conquered territory.

GREAT WASTAGE OF BRITISH FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In a report to the Steptey Public Health Committee, Dr. D. L. Thomas, medical officer of health, made some serious disclosures with regard to the waste of large quantities of food. Many thousands of tons of fish, bacon and potatoes had, he stated, had to be destroyed because of improper storage either during shipment or on their arrival at the docks. A large quantity of bacon had also been held back from the meat market, because there was a glut in the market and its sale would have tended to bring down the market price. It was therefore sent to soapmakers for the purpose of extracting the fat.

Dr. Thomas further stated that white bread and white flour were being sold in Steptey. The Food Controller had gone behind his own order with regard to flour and had given certain firms who applied to him permission to mix 20 per cent of white flour with the ordinary government regulation flour. If it were necessary, Dr. Thomas maintained, to make any modification of the original order it should surely have been made by a subsequent order, so that all bakers should have the same chance. The bakers in Steptey, especially the foreign bakers, seemed to have no difficulty in buying an unlimited quantity of white flour—Australian, Japanese and American. Their illegitimate sale of white bread and of bread made with a mixture of government regulation flour, with a much larger percentage of white flour than was allowed, had had the effect of increasing their trade at the ex-

pense of honest bakers, who had endeavored to carry out the orders in their entirety.

With regard to sugar, Dr. Thomas said that bakers and other tradesmen had recently been obtaining supplies of sugar and selling it at a higher price than the grocers, who were only allowed a percentage of the amount they sold in 1915.

These allegations were discussed at a meeting of the Steptey Borough Council. It was stated that copies of the report had been sent to the Food Controller, the Local Government Board and each of the local members of Parliament, asking them to bring pressure to bear on the government departments concerned with a view to preventing future waste of food and to promote its equitable distribution. The report was adopted and Dr. Thomas was thanked and commended for his action.

A statement has been subsequently issued to the effect that the Food Controller, Lord Rhondda, has been making personal inquiry into the matters referred to. The waste of bacon, it says, which had been fully investigated at the time by officers of the department, was due to exceptional circumstances, for which the ministry were in no way responsible, among them being the unexpected accumulation of shipments at the docks, owing to the arrival of a large number of ships at the same time, the shortage of labor, congestion of transport, and especially the length of time the bacon had been on board—some weeks instead of a few days. Action had already been taken which would, it was believed, guard against any repetition of such an occurrence.

Measures had been adopted to deal with the improper use of white flour, and the Wheat Commission had recently assumed control of all imported flour arriving in the country. The improper possession of sugar by certain tradesmen had already been brought to the notice of the Sugar Commission, who, it was understood, would in future refuse further supplies in cases where sugar had been obtained otherwise than through authorized channels. Lord Rhondda welcomed the report of the medical officer of health as an ample justification of his proposal to put the supervision of food supplies in the hands of the local authorities.

PRO-ITALIAN FEELING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy.—The Italian press contains an account which has come by way of Zurich, of a manifestation of strong pro-Italian feeling on the part of the inhabitants of Trieste which, the Italian commentators say, brings back memories of their own "risorgimento." The Lyric Theater in Trieste was reopened a short time ago, but the program of German music offered to the public met with a very cold reception. After the opening performance, which was more or less of an official character, the attendance night after night was of the poorest. "The Valkyrie" was boycotted, and the opera "Tiefeland," by the Swiss musician, Albert, shared the same fate, although the name had been translated into "Terabassa." When, however, the Italian opera "La Tosca" was announced, the box office was besieged, and all available tickets were rapidly disposed of. The house was crowded, and many people were turned away. The opera was given by German singers, only one Italian, of the name of the Dimanti, who took the part of Cavaradossi, being among them. In the last act, this singer involuntarily, as it were, began to sing an aria in Italian, whereupon a tremendous outburst of applause greeted the singer, who was obliged to repeat the aria, and a scene of the greatest enthusiasm followed.

RESULT OF THE GERMAN CRISIS

Outcome Regarded Disappointing to All Sincere Advocates of Democratic Control—Herr Wolff Surveys Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—While the Vorwärts is protesting that "the parliamentarization of Germany has begun," and that section of radical opinion represented by the Frankfurter Zeitung also professes to hold, despite much adverse evidence, that the Reichstag has sensibly strengthened its position, there is ample evidence that the outcome of the recent political crisis in Berlin has been a keen disappointment to all the really sincere advocates in Germany of democratic control for its own sake, and not merely as a political expedient for the purpose of currying favor for Germany abroad. Theodor Wolff of the Berliner Tageblatt, for instance, has reviewed the situation as critically as any outside observer could have done, and more effectively than would be possible for an outsider, since of his patriotism there is no question.

"What has hitherto been carried through by the Reichstag for the internal renewing of the German Empire," he writes, "can be summed up in one word: nothing. It is true that the deputies who were summoned by the Crown Prince to say their say concerning Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg felt, perhaps, that their importance was enhanced. In making their statements, they thought to be moving forward history, and were being given forward themselves by invisible wires. When it was decided to throw overboard the Chancellor who had become unpopular, they were allowed to bear witness to the correctness of the decision, and proudly did they subscribe their assent. When the new man was selected and nominated, no one troubled himself any more about them. The parliamentarism, which very many now consider necessary, does not wear quite the same aspect as this. It does not operate in an apartment in a castle, but before all the people, in public. Under this parliamentarism the representatives of the people bring forward their complaints in Parliament, compel the Government to retire, if they consider it necessary, by a vote of censure, and assume complete responsibility by dint of clear action. A servile, secret parliamentarism will not lead us forward to a system of organized control and a fresh distribution of power, but only involves us more deeply in a state of affairs in which everything is obscure, and everything depends upon personal decisions and uncontrollable influences."

"Were so much energy and lightenment apparent in the Reichstag session on Thursday (the day of Dr. Michaelis' first appearance before the Reichstag) as to justify the conviction that what is necessary will now be done? Confident expectation is justified neither by Herr Michaelis' speech, nor by the attitude of the parties. . . . When Michaelis, the Food Commissioner, combated so sharply in the Prussian Diet the egoism of certain classes, we remarked that many of his utterances recalled those of the great Turgot, who recognized the signs of his time, and was ready to fulfill the demands of the hour. Herr Michaelis' Reichstag speech, however, had little in common with those of the dauntless reformer, and so far it

is impossible to apply to him the rhyme with which Voltaire welcomed Turgot:

Je crois en Turgot fermement!
Je ne sais pas ce qu'il veut faire,
Mais je sais que c'est le contraire
De ce qu'on fit jusqu'à présent.

And after his speech is not one compelled to doubt whether he has even as much as embarked on the road that Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg trod all too hesitatingly and tentatively? After Thursday's trial it is impossible to believe firmly in Herr Michaelis, and equally impossible to believe firmly in a Reichstag that has so far failed to confront half measures with energetic determination and a clear program. One can believe firmly, however, in the way of the law of nature, in the eventual reorganization of the Empire, in the redistribution of power and responsibility, because facts will become powerful, and necessity will force the issue.

"Again," continues Herr Wolff, "can it be said without self-deception that much has been done toward hastening peace by the speech of the Chancellor and the peace resolution of the majority? The peace resolution will undoubtedly serve as a useful argument for many opponents of the war in Russia, France, and England, but once more it must be repeated that internal reform would be today more impressive than peace formulas, because it alone is capable of creating an atmosphere of confidence and sympathy among at least a section of those beyond our borders. And how can the peace resolution fulfill its mission when in Germany efforts are already being made to belittle its significance, to misrepresent its meaning, and to destroy its effect? . . . All the Conservatives, great industrialists, and Pan-Germans insist, despite his reference to peace by agreement, compromise and a permanent reconciliation of the nations, that Herr Michaelis has prepared for all eventualities by his declaration that 'the frontiers of the German Empire must be secured for all time.' They insist too that the resolution can be variously interpreted, and that each of the majority parties reads into it something different from the rest. . . . Other nations are told that the declaration of the Reichstag is without significance, or an ambiguous maneuver, and the statement can be supported by pointing to German testimony."

STATE FISH ENTERPRISE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau
BRISBANE, Q.—By the end of this year the new fish markets and cold storage works of the Queensland Government will have been completed. Meanwhile the supplying of cheap fish to the public is being steadily aimed at. A large and modern smoke house has been built at Mynum to deal with the quantities of mullet being caught. The mullet are milled-cured for consumption within seven days of their leaving the depot; mackerel, king and taylor will also be treated.

PLANE MAKING A DISTINCT TRADE

Air Machines Require Great Care and Precision in Construction—Some of the Best Workers Are Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Vocational schools for airplane workers are being established all over the country, modeled on the school of the Standard Aero Corporation of Plainfield, N. J., whose training airplanes have been adopted as the official machine of the Government. Owing to the large airplane orders placed by the Government, the labor question has become acute, and skilled workers are in great demand, which accounts for sudden appearance of so many aero schools.

"As soon as this country showed signs of going to war," said Harry B. Mingle, founder of the Standard school and president of the corporation, "I realized that it would need thousands of airplanes and that it would take several hundred thousand men to make them. I saw that we would be short of labor, because, contrary to general belief, every skilled mechanic is not an airplane worker."

"Airplane making is a distinct trade, just like watchmaking, which it greatly resembles, in that it requires the utmost precision and painstaking care. Realizing this, I founded our vocational airplane school, which covers a course of three months and graduates airplane mechanics of the highest type. The course is mainly shop work and takes the students from the wood-working and metal working departments through the wing and body making departments to the assembling room. Each student spends as much time in each department as it takes him to learn everything about it and then passes on to the next. The course follows the details of making an airplane and in each successive phase, so that when the student finishes he is familiar with every one of the thousand operations necessary to make a modern machine."

EAST-WEST RAILWAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic.—The time-table for the new East-West Transcontinental Railway of the Commonwealth Government has been prepared. It provides for a journey from Brisbane to Perth of five days and 15 hours, of which 16½ hours will be occupied in the capitals of the states and changing trains at the borders of states. The actual East-West line runs of course only from Port Augusta to Kalgoorlie.

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LATEST OFFICIAL
REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

In Russia. Taken by itself, the occupation of Riga is spectacular but without the least decisive effect upon the campaign. Indeed, as Germany already controlled the Baltic with her fleet, its capture is not so important as it had been an open port.

Very little has happened upon the other fronts. The bombardment of the German lines by the British is apparently very severe, and seems to be heralding another attack in force. On the Verdun front there has been a certain amount of raiding by the French, but nothing beyond this. On the Julian front there has been further severe fighting, caused by the Italians driving back the Austrian counterattacks on the Bainsizza Plateau, and advancing into the mountainous country beyond its edges.

British Resume Offensive

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Douglas Haig resumed his offensive today with a sharp blow that advanced the British line northeast of St. Julien. The official report gave no further details.

"We advanced our line slightly," the statement said.

"North of Lens, at night, we carried out a successful raid. A number of Germans were killed and several taken prisoners."

"Southwest of La Bassée, hostile raiders were driven off."

"Northeast of Ypres enemy artillery was active."

Opinion as to Eastern Front

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The abandonment of the Riga region, which Petrograd announces, has been ordered, owing to the threatening situation which follows quickly the crossing of the Dvina at Uxkull, 18 miles south of Riga, and underlines General Korniloff's warning at the Moscow conference. The opinion frequently expressed in military circles here is, however, that Germany is not strong enough to take full advantage of her opportunities in the east.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The German official statement issued on Monday reads:

Army group of Prince Leopold: After careful preparation German divisions on Sunday morning crossed the Dvina on both sides of Uxkull. The infantry crossing was preceded by a heavy bombardment by artillery and mine throwers. A footing was gained on the northern bank of the river after a short fight. Where the Russians offered resistance they were driven back by vigorous attacks. The movements of our troops are in progress and are proceeding according to our plans.

The enemy forces gave up their positions west of Dvina, owing to our advance. Our divisions are moving forward there also, while fighting with the Russian rear guard. Dense columns of every kind are making their way hastily in a northeasterly direction along the roads leading out of Riga. Burning villages and farms mark the routes taken by the retreating west wing of the Twelfth Russian Army.

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the river valleys on the northeastern slope of the wooded Carpathians the fighting actively revived.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In the mountains between the Suchitz and Putna valleys our regiments, by counterattacks, repulsed strong Russo-Rumanian attacks. Including 200 prisoners which fell into our hands here, the number of prisoners taken in this field of battle since Aug. 28 totals 20 officers and 1650 men, together with six guns with limbers, 60 machine guns, and numerous mine throwers and military wagons.

Macedonian front: French attacks this morning broke down with heavy losses near Bratindol, northwest of Monastir. The Serbians again suffered a sanguinary reverse on the Dobro Polje.

Western front: During a storm and shower weather the artillery duel in sections of the Flanders front was intense. With the other armies, and also on the Meuse, the artillery action was generally unimportant.

On the Cambrai-Arras road a strong attack by the British failed. Near Hurbise Farm the territory gained by the French was somewhat reduced.

The supplementary statement issued on Monday evening from General Headquarters announces the capture of Riga by the Germans.

Monday—Sunday's official statement says:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht: The strong artillery battle against the center of the Flemish front continues day and night. Forefield engagements resulted in our favor.

Near St. Quentin and on the Oise the artillery activity increased. About mid-day a reconnoitering thrust west of La Ferme resulted in the capture of some prisoners.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Near Alenmont, northeast of Soissons, heavy sanguinary losses were inflicted upon the enemy forces, and some prisoners were captured in the course of a powerful reconnaissance. On the Chemin des Dames ridge, at the close of the fighting at Hurbise Farm, a small portion of our foremost line remained in the hands of the French.

Before Verdun the artillery engagements did not increase in intensity until evening. There was a slackening during the night.

Baron von Richthofen yesterday achieved his sixtieth victory.

Front of Prince Leopold: Along the Dvina, near Sturgeon and near Baranovich the artillery activity has increased. Southeast of Riga, at Fried-

richstadt and Iluket, some of our enterprises were successful.

West of Lutsk a thrust by our storming troops resulted in the capture of prisoners and booty.

Front of Archduke Joseph: Between the Pruth and the Suchava a destructive fire was maintained and there were some skirmishes between advanced parties.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: In the mountains northwest of Pokshani the Rumanians and Russians attempted to dispute the possession by our troops of the ground they had captured. Bitter enemy counterattacks failed with heavy losses.

Macedonian front: Near Monastir the French attacked with strong forces. Along the road to Prilep the enemy troops who penetrated into our lines were either wiped out or made prisoner. The assault, made latterly to the road, was everywhere repulsed by the Bulgarians. Fresh attacks by the Serbians on Dobro Polje broke down.

The supplementary War Office communication issued on Sunday evening says:

There have been no large scale operations on the western front.

German corps have crossed the Dvina River southeast of Riga. Under their pressure the Russians hastily commenced to evacuate their bridgehead on the western bank of the river.

Sunday—Saturday's communication from German Army Headquarters follows:

Army group of Prince Rupprecht:

In Flanders the vigorous artillery duel continued in the dunes and on both sides of Ypres. Apart from forefield engagements there was no infantry activity.

In Artois, after a quiet day, the artillery firing was revived in the evening from La Bassée canal southward.

Front of the German Crown Prince: Near Hurbise Farm, on the Chemin des Dames, the French, after violent artillery firing, attacked with strong forces.

The enemy troops, who secured initial successes, were thrown back by our counterattacks. Fighting for some trench sections continued desperately through the night. A number of prisoners remained in our hands. Attacks by the enemy forces at the winterburg and south of Corbeny broke down with heavy losses. Before Verdun it was quiet during the day, but the artillery activity revived considerably in the evening.

Front of Duke Albrecht: An undertaking by Bavarian storming forces on the Rhine-Marne Canal met with full success. In addition to sanguinary losses the French lost some prisoners.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Tuesday)—The Turkish official statement issued on Monday claims that the Turks have driven the Russians out of Merivan, Persia.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—

Early last night, says Monday's official statement on the Franco-Belgian front, operations, the enemy troops made their third attempt to capture our advanced posts southwest of Havrincourt. Their attack, which was preceded by a heavy bombardment, was again repulsed.

We carried out a successful raid yesterday evening southeast of Monchy-le-Preux. Our troops took the enemy troops completely by surprise, and, after destroying their dugouts and machine guns, returned with 18 prisoners.

The official report from British headquarters in France on Monday night reads:

A hostile raiding party, which attempted to approach our lines early this morning southeast of La Bassée, was driven back by our fire before reaching our trenches. The enemy artillery has shown considerable activity during the day north of Ypres.

Last night our airplanes dropped over three tons of bombs on enemy airdromes with good results. In the air fighting one German machine was brought down and one was driven down out of control; one of ours is missing.

Monday—The following statement on military operations along the Franco-Belgian front was given out officially on Sunday.

Yesterday evening the enemy troops made a heavy bombing attack against the advanced posts southwest of Havrincourt which they failed to reach the previous night. After a sharp fight, our troops at first were compelled to withdraw, but later they recaptured the posts with slight loss.

The hostile artillery has been active during the night east of Ypres.

The British official communication issued on Sunday night says:

Attempted enemy raids last night at two points northwest of Lens and also southwest of La Bassée all were repulsed with losses. Both armies were active today east of Ypres.

Little flying was possible yesterday owing to the rain and a high wind, but during the previous night our airplanes carried out bombing operations actively against hostile airdromes and railway stations.

In air fighting one German machine was downed. Two of our machines are missing.

Sunday—The official report from British headquarters in France last night reads:

Early this morning we carried out a successful raid east of Wytschaete and bombed the enemy dugouts. We inflicted casualties with machine gun fire on the garrison as they endeavored to escape across the open southwest of Havrincourt. A hostile raiding party was driven off without loss to our troops.

Yesterday evening the weather cleared for two hours for the first time in four days and normal aerial activity was resumed. In the air fighting one German machine was brought down in our lines; another was driven down out of control. One of our airplanes is missing.

The number of German prisoners

captured by the British armies in the month of August was 1279, including 158 officers, making a total of 10,637 prisoners, including 224 officers, taken by us since the morning of July 31.

During the past month we have taken 38 guns, including six heavy guns; also 200 machine guns and 73 trench mortars. These figures are exclusive of prisoners and guns captured in Flanders by our allies.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The War Office issued the following statement on Monday:

On the Alsace front there was violent artillery fighting between Corny and Hurbise. The Germans made four attempts to attack our lines west of Hurbise. Our fire checked them everywhere. Another attempt, directed against the Ailles Plateau, also was stopped.

On the right bank of the Meuse there was great activity of the artillery on the Beaumont-Samogneux front. In the Woivre an enemy attack on our small posts northwest of Limey was without result. We took prisoners.

German aviators dropped bombs on Dunkirk and Belfort. At Dunkirk several civilians were killed or wounded.

The official communication issued by the War Office on Monday night reads:

There was an intermittent cannonade at various points on the front, more lively on the left bank of the Meuse. In Champagne we carried out a surprise attack west of the road between St. Hilaire and St. Souplet and brought back prisoners.

Belgian communication—During Sept. 1-2-3 the usual artillery actions took place; they were especially intense before Ramscapelle and Dixmude. There was lively bomb fighting on Sept. 1 north of Dixmude. Our aviators, flying at a low altitude, turned their machine guns on the enemy trenches north of Dixmude and also on an automobile convoy near Beersel.

Eastern theatre, Sept. 2.—On the evening of Sept. 1 our troops, after violent artillery preparations, penetrated the enemy trenches west of the Tchernia and brought back prisoners. There was artillery fighting on the rest of the front, violent between Lake Dolrain and the Vardar and in the region of Monastir.

Monday—The text of the statement issued on Sunday reads:

On the Alsace front the two armies maintained a very lively activity during the night. Attempted surprise attacks on our posts in the Cerny region failed. Northwest of Hurbise the Germans again counterattacked the positions which were captured on the evening of the 31st. Our gunfire, directed with precision, completely broke up the attack, the enemy troops being unable to approach our lines.

On the left bank of the Meuse there was intermittent activity by the artillery north of Hill 304. On the heights of the Meuse we stopped two enemy surprise attacks. The night was calm everywhere else.

Aviation—Two German airplanes were brought down by our anti-aircraft gunfire under the conditions of particular difficulty. The first machine was fired at at an altitude of 2000 meters by our auto-cannon of the forty-second section, and fell between Bouconville and the first lines. The second machine, which was flying over our lines at an altitude of more than 5000 meters, was hit by a shell fired by Post 46, and crashed to the ground some kilometers from Souilly.

The official communication issued by the War Office on Sunday night reads:

There was great artillery activity in the region of Hurbise near Maisons de Champagne, and on the Verdun front, in the sectors of Hill 304, Samogneux and Beaumont.

Eastern theatre, Sept. 1.—Between the Vardar and Lake Dolrain the British troops have carried out several surprise attacks, in the course of which they took about 10 prisoners. East of Dobropolje the fighting continues with varying results. Around the positions conquered on Aug. 30 by the Serbians northeast of Monastir and at the Tchernia Bend, there has been violent artillery action.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—

The official statement issued on Monday says:

On the left bank of the River Dvina, to the west of Riga, our troops, toward the morning of Sunday, retired to the line of Bilderlingshof, Medem and Dahlenx.

In the direction of Uxkull, on the north bank of the Dvina, in the course of Saturday and Sunday the Germans conducted stubborn attacks, chiefly on the front Shtal-Melmuger-Skriptol-Lausin and the confluence of the River Oost. Toward Sunday evening they succeeded in penetrating our positions on the River Jaegel, in the region of Melmuger and Skriptol.

Some of the detachments voluntarily left their positions and are retiring to the north. Efforts to restore the positions by counterattacks gave no definite results. In view of the threatening situation created in the Riga region the order has been given for the abandonment of this region.

On the remainder of the front there were fusillades, which were more intense in the direction of Vilna.

Rumanian front—In the direction of Pokshani the enemy troops attacked Rumanian positions near Geurle and Varnitza several times yesterday but were repulsed with large losses. There were fusillades on the remainder of the front.

Caucasian front—There is no change in the situation.

Aviation—On the lower course of the River Zbrucz Lieutenant Lakman, a French aviator burned an enemy observation kite balloon.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The statement issued by the War Office on Monday reads:

On the front as a whole the activity

was mainly confined to the artillery. The firing was more intense east of Gorizia and on the Carso Plateau.

In the Brestovizza Valley, after a very bitter struggle, we succeeded in advancing still more to the east and captured some prisoners. A violent counterattack by the enemy troops was broken up by our fire.

The number of prisoners captured on Saturday and Sunday on the Julian front was eight officers and 339 men. In recapturing the advanced position in the Zebrun Valley, as reported yesterday, our Alpini captured one gun and three machine guns.

Monday—The official statement issued on Sunday reads:

On the Julian front on Saturday the fighting was not very intense. Counterattacks were repulsed on the southern edge of the Bainsizza Plateau and east of Gorizia. Our airplanes effectively bombarded the enemy positions at Monte San Gabriele. At Gabrijl, east of Monte San Gabriele, the enemy light artillery repeatedly shelled a field dressing station, causing some casualties.

In the Brestovizza valley and on the Carso the positions occupied on Thursday and Friday were extended, with the capture of other prisoners and a considerable amount of war material. So far we have removed 1400 rifles, nine machine guns, five trench mortars and a great quantity of ammunition and material.

Above Belluno an enemy machine was brought down in an air fight.

In the Upper Zebrun Valley, in the Stelvio region, parties of Alpini in a brilliant attack, at a height exceeding 3500 meters, have recaptured the advance post abandoned on Aug. 27, capturing the entire enemy garrison.

In Macedonia on Friday, in conjunction with other contingents of the allied army in the East, our troops after short artillery preparation raided the summit of Hill 1050, in the bend of the Tchernia, capturing some score of German soldiers.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Tuesday)—The Bulgarian official statement issued yesterday says:

Lively artillery activity in the Monastir region attained the greatest violence to the southeast of the town. An enemy battalion which attacked Rashtani was repulsed with sanguinary losses, leaving several prisoners.

A Serbian attack on Dobropolje was easily repulsed, leaving a quantity of war material. Repeated attacks by the Serbians on Dobropolje during the past few days have cost them extremely heavy losses without bringing them the least success. More than 400 fallen Serbians were counted in front of one Bulgarian battalion.

There was violent artillery firing between the Vardar and Lake Dolrain. Bulgarian detachments which were fighting with our allies in the Sereth district of the Rumanian front, entered the enemy trenches, inflicting severe losses, and brought back 63 prisoners and seven machine guns.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—The official statement issued on Monday reads:

By strong counterattacks the enemy troops vainly are endeavoring to dislodge our allies in the Sereth district of Pokshani (Rumanian theatre). Italian theater: The open town of Trieste was again visited by Italian airmen yesterday. They dropped 70 bombs.

On the Isonzo front there was no fighting on a large scale on Sunday. Partial attacks by the Italians on the Bainsizza-Heiligegeist Plateau, near Gorizia and near Jamiano, failed. There were repulsed by enterprises, carried out by our storming troops, which were successful. In the region of Monte San Gabriele our guns kept down the Italian infantry.

During Saturday night 10 officers and 350 men belonging to six Italian regiments fell into the hands of our brave defenders.

Monday—The official communication from Austro-Hungarian headquarters on Sunday says:

Eastern theatre: Northwest of Pokshani, German troops again wrested a stubbornly defended hill position from the enemy forces. Near Huslatyn and Tarnopol, Russian raiding detachments were repulsed.

Italian theatre: Yesterday morning there were no great fighting operations on the Isonzo. In the afternoon the battle again burst forth at numerous points between Tolmino and Vipacco. North of the Kal, near Modana, and near Britof, strong Italian attacks were repulsed.

Monte San Gabriele was again the theater of desperate fighting. From the north and west, attackers who were far superior in numbers pressed forward against our brave troops.

The heaviest part of the fighting took place on the northern portion of the mountain. Our infantry repeatedly advanced to the counterattack and stemmed all assaults.

Near Gorizia and in the Vipacco Valley the enemy troops after violent artillery fire made several local attacks which were repulsed completely. East of Gorizia an Italian trench section was retaken and our trusting troops brought in six Italian officers, 149 men and four machine guns.

Trieste was again the objective of Italian aviators and the Episcopal palace there was damaged.

COAL OUTPUT DECREASED

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The coal production in Arkansas and Oklahoma was short 86,200 tons during the month of July, according to statistics forwarded by the commissioner for the Southwestern Interstate Coal Operators' Association, to the United States geological survey, says a dispatch from Ft. Smith, Ark., to the Oklahoman. In Kansas and Missouri the production for the same period was short 94,393 tons, according to the report.

RETAIL COAL
IS NO LOWER

Though President Has Fixed Price of Anthracite at the Mine There Is No Reduction Among Boston Dealers

Notwithstanding the fact that President Wilson has fixed prices at the mines for hard coal, the householders who wish to be forehanded enough to lay in his winter's supply now find that the retail price in Boston remains what it was last April and May, \$9.50 a ton for all sizes except pea coal, which is \$1 less. In defense of this price the dealers say their expenses have increased greatly in the last few months and that their net profits are not unfair. A statement on these expenses and the question of net profits will be issued within a day or two, it is said.

The dealers feel that they must defend themselves, because the report of the Federal Trade Commission, issued Aug. 25, showed that their gross profits were \$2.45 to \$3.06 a ton in April and May last. But these gross profits, or "margins" as they were called in the commission's report, included all the retail dealer's expenses, and the question of greatest interest to the consumer is now whether a fair or an unfair net profit is being made by the retailers.

An illuminating answer to this question may be made through a trial of cooperative buying of coal. To-night there is to be a meeting of dissatisfied householders and others who need anthracite for their fuel supply in the coming winter. The meeting will be in Faneuil hall. It is a result of the gathering of some 200 persons in the Tremont Building last Thursday at the call of James J. Irwin, a lawyer who found it possible to get much lower prices on coal, for a flat building which he owns, than were quoted to him by dealers. It is planned to form at tonight's meeting a coal consumers' league, which will buy coal from the mines and distribute it from co-ops to the bins of consumers. A price of \$1 to \$2 less than the \$9.50 charged by dealers, it is believed, may be obtained in this way by those who cooperate.

Most of the coal received at Boston and other New England ports comes by water, and war conditions have made vessels scarce and water rates very high. A plan whereby the carrying capacity may be increased "at least 25 per cent" has been submitted to Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, in a letter from James J. Storow, chairman of the New England coal committee, which is as follows:

"In view of the present shortage of coal in New England and the reduction in the number of bottoms available, due to war conditions, you have asked us to submit a plan for increasing the carrying capacity of the remaining tugs and barges. We accordingly beg to suggest the following plan:

"Place under one capable directing head the control and operation of all the tugs and barges in the New England service. This single control would increase, we believe, within a reasonable time, the carrying capacity of the tugs and barges at least 25 per cent. We submit some of the lines along which gains can be made.

"At present two tugs belonging to different companies often start out, each with a string of barges, to be dropped off along the coast at successive ports, say from New York to Providence, and each tug arrives at Providence with two remaining barges, having left two barges en route. Under unit control, one of these tugs would take the four Providence barges and proceed direct to Providence without stopping and without delay, the other tug would not go to Providence at all, but would end its trip say at New London.

"There are many cases where even a much greater saving can be made, because tugs often proceed as far as Boston with only one barge, and they also not infrequently take a single barge as far east as Portland, Me., or Bangor.

"A tug with a towing capacity of four or five barges often leaves port with two or three instead of the full complement, because the owner of this particular tug does not happen to have available at that time enough barges to enable the tug to perform its full duty. Similarly, two companies may each deliver two barges of coal at Portland, and each sends a sea going tug to pick up its own two barges, thus making two trips to Portland necessary, when under unit control one tug could have called and taken all four empty barges.

"Much coal destined for Long Island Sound ports is now towed by ocean-going tugs. Smaller tugs can well be utilized for these protected waters, and the ocean-going tugs saved for the outside trips.

"Frequently a large fleet of tugs and barges remains at anchorage in Vineyard Haven a number of days waiting for favorable weather to cross the shoals and round Cape Cod. In winter sometimes as many as a dozen tugs, with attendant barges, are thus tied up waiting for a change of weather. Under efficient unit control many of these tugs could be ordered to ports west of Cape Cod, or under certain weather conditions directed to proceed to Boston without delay, via Buzzards Bay and the Cape Cod canal.

"Some congestion of shipping, due to bad weather, often causes an ensuing congestion at the unloading ports, and this, too, can be reduced by change of destination en route.

"Many barges proceed with less coal than they can safely carry, at least according to the well-considered judgment of the majority of barge owners, who invariably place more coal on barges of the same capacity.

The Cape Cod Canal has some

special risks, but the use of the canal avoids the shoals and the passage around Cape Cod, which constitute the most dangerous navigation on the North Atlantic coast. Practically all the present tug captains acquired their experience before the Cape Cod Canal was built, and prefer the greater hazard of the shoals and Cape Cod to the unfamiliar risk of the canal. Probably not over 10 per cent of the coal traffic bound east of Cape Cod passes through the canal.

"During the winter months, especially, a much less interrupted movement can be obtained by way of Buzzards Bay and the canal. Under single control it would probably be profitable to keep sufficient power at the canal, manned by men familiar with its navigation, to facilitate the passage of barges.

"The owner or charterer of a barge will often hold his barge until he can secure the particular size or kind of coal he happens to want. This barge should immediately load with whatever coal is available, and proceed to some destination where this is desired. The particular size or kind of coal which now causes the delay should move on a later barge.

"A tug should proceed to sea as soon as there are loaded barges enough to give her a full string. Now, there may be three barges in port which belong to different owners, and three tugs, each waiting for a full string of barges belonging to its particular owner.

"Small tugs can be utilized to a greater extent in distributing barges when the big tugs have approached their destination and the same thing is true in regard to assembling the empties, thus enabling the ocean-going tugs to keep on the move with maximum tows a larger proportion of the time.

"Often a number of individual owners, acting independently, congest an unloading port, leading to much delay, as happened at Portland last week, and has happened recently at Providence.

Under unit control watch can be kept of unloading conditions and tugs kept from ports where there will be serious delay.

"Demurrage rates differ widely. More prompt unloading can be obtained if rates are established upon a uniform and substantial basis. The question of a premium for extra prompt discharge might also well be considered.

"We do not suggest at this time unit control of steamers and schooners because the dispatch of steamers seems to be satisfactory and we also believe only a small gain is to be obtained by single control over schooners. Substantially more than half the tide-water coal is carried in barges.

"There are former coal-carrying schooners now engaged in offshore trade, which are better adapted to carrying coal along our coasts than for offshore movement. We respectfully suggest that it might be well for your board to restore these schooners to their former traffic along our coast.

"The organization necessary for unit control need not be elaborate. It should require an office in Boston, New York, and perhaps Philadelphia, and a representative at more important leading points. The unloading ports can be directed mostly by telephone from Boston and New York."

ALIENS INTERNED BY U. S. MARSHAL

Ernest Faber and Julius Barron, two Germans who endeavored to leave the United States on the claim that they were Russians, were interned today by John J. Mitchell, United States marshal at Boston. Internment was by direction of the Department of Justice at Washington, on the ground that they were dangerous alien enemies. The two men were examined by the local immigration officers on Aug. 10. They then claimed to be Russians, but it was found that they could not speak the Russian language. They talked English and German only, it is claimed.

Two other aliens also were arrested today for attempting to leave the United States without permission of the authorities. They are Carl J. Johnson and Herman Fernberg, both of Worcester. They claim to be Swedes, and subject to draft in their own country. It is understood that Swedish officials in the United States will interest themselves in the case.

Navy Yards Need Men

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Thomas W. Parry, in charge of the money order division at the postoffice here, has received a telegram from Washington authorizing him to examine applicants for positions in Atlantic Coast navy yards, pass on their credentials and furnish them transportation at once to the eastern plants. About 50 tradesmen are sought, says the Star. The jobs are those of carpenters, boiler makers, helpers, copper smiths, machinists and blacksmiths.

FISH WEEK TO BE OBSERVED

"Fish Week" under the auspices of the New England Fish Exchange will commence next Monday and exhibits will be shown at the Food Facts Bureau of implements used in catching and preparing fish as well as pictures depicting the fisheries. At noon each day a short address on the methods of preparing fish is to be given at the bureau.

Filene's

Silk zibeline coats for \$3.95

BOSTON EXPORT TRADE TO STAND

United States Shipping Board Will Not Attempt to Divert to Southern or Gulf Ports, Declares Chairman Hurley

Assurances that the United States Shipping Board would not attempt to divert export trade from Boston to southern or gulf ports, as recent reports would have it, were conveyed to Joseph A. Conry, consul for Russia in Boston and a member of the Terminal Port Commission of the National Council of Defense, in a letter from Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the board, today. Last week Mr. Conry sent a telegram to the shipping board protesting against the divergence of any freight from Boston, stating that the port was not congested and could handle 2,000,000 bushels of grain to-day in its elevators.

Mr. Conry expects to leave for Washington tonight on other business, he said, but while there he is to see Mr. Hurley and discuss the Boston situation. In his letter the chairman of the shipping board said that before taking any action the board would be glad to go over the plans with Mr. Conry and a personal talk would be welcomed.

Representatives of railroads bringing export trade to Boston, said today, that the reason the port was so free from the congestion evidenced elsewhere along the Atlantic shore was because of the system. The cooperation of the railroads has been secured, they say, to enforce this plan. First, any consignment of export trade must be accompanied with a statement assuring its shipment on a named vessel. This takes care of all normal cases. It is said, and if the ship fails to appear, no other consignment is sent to the destination of the first shipment until the first shipment has been taken.

FAIL TO SETTLE B. & M. STRIKE

(Continued from page one)

the present a definite reply to your question.

"In view of the circumstances, we trust that this will be satisfactory to you."

The reply for the striking employees, submitted by Robert Fechner, chairman of their general committee, is as follows:

"As requested by you, I laid your letter of Sept. 1, 1917, before the executive board of the striking Boston & Maine employees, and I am directed by them to reply as follows:

"I am sure it is not necessary to tell you that labor organizations are heartily in sympathy with the principle of voluntary arbitration and have always struggled to have the principle recognized and accepted in all ordinary disputes.

"The executive board of the strikers sincerely appreciate your offer and in connection therewith desires to call your attention to the following facts:

"Two departments of the United States Government have already actively interested themselves in the trouble and are striving to effect a satisfactory settlement. The Department of Labor has one of its agents in Boston now and the chairman of the State branch of the National Safety Committee is now giving the situation his serious consideration.

"Your attention is directed to the fact that the Boston & Maine operates in four states and any settlement by your board would not have any weight outside of this State, except as it was voluntarily agreed to.

"In deciding a question of this character it is only natural that the attitude of the opposing side should be taken into consideration. Mr. Hustis, as temporary receiver of the road, took the position during the conferences that preceded the strike, and has since reaffirmed his stand, that he had no authority to sanction any act that would involve an increase in the expense of the road beyond a certain point. He has, therefore, assumed the position that there is nothing to arbitrate.

"After taking all these facts into consideration the executive board reached the conclusion that it could not avail itself of your services under present conditions."

Mr. Hustis said today that in his belief the whole situation is way beyond the scope of the State Board of Arbitration. "They can't act for men in Canada," he declared. "The federal government ought to take action, and I think the Council for National Defense can do wonders in this case."

While the general committee was holding its session today several hundred members of the federation gathered at a building on Causeway Street where they were addressed by their leaders. They were kept informed as to the progress of developments and listened to various other matters pertaining to the labor situation.

be reached between the receiver and the strikers.

In a statement issued by Receiver Hustis it is pointed out that the road cannot answer the matter definitely until it has consulted with Judge Morton of the United States District Court. The justice is said to be away on a sailing trip, and efforts to communicate with him have been thus far fruitless. Judge Morton is not expected to return until Sept. 10.

In his statement regarding the road's position Receiver Hustis says in part: "There should be no misunderstanding on the part of the public or of the employees of the Boston & Maine Railroad as to the seriousness of the situation resulting from the present strike."

"The sole point upon which the question of the strike has heretofore turned was whether the temporary receiver should of his own motion and without opportunity to consult with the United States Court, under whose jurisdiction he is acting, agree to an increase of wages for certain classes of employees much higher than those paid by any other railroad in the territory; and the immediate effect of which would be to increase the cost to the railroad of such labor by about \$500,000 per year.

"To appreciate the receiver's position, it must be remembered that if he should do this it is not unlikely that he would be called upon very shortly to deal with similar demands from employees (not affected by the eight-hour law) in other departments, and if he granted similar increases to them, and on the same basis, the aggregate increase would run up to nearly \$5,000,000 per annum. And this in spite of the fact that the increases in wages already granted during the past 12 or 14 months amount to upwards of \$2,500,000; nor is there any guarantee that the same body of employees would not six months hence make another demand. The situation is an impossible one.

"It was the hope that the court might be of some assistance in this direction that led the receiver to ask for a delay until Sept. 10, when he was informed Judge Morton would return from his vacation. Efforts were made to reach Judge Morton before the strike took place, but it was found that he was on a sailing trip and away from communication. We are still trying to reach him and may succeed in doing so before his return to Boston, although it is impossible to say just when or where.

"The efforts of the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation to bring about a settlement are fully appreciated and will be availed of to the extent that it is possible to do so, but it is felt that the probable consequences will reach far beyond this State and the matter will be one of pressing interest to the federal authorities.

"In the mean time the Railroad War Board has been advised of the situation and requested to inform the Secretary of Labor as to the facts.

"It seems unfortunate that the railroad is without the services of a large number of its employees and that the employees are losing their wages, especially in view of the fact that any wage increases that may be hereafter granted would undoubtedly be made retroactive."

POCKETING THE PROFITS OF WAR

Wealth Conscriptors Cry Out Against It and Ask for High Tax—Statements by Senators Johnson and Borah

WASHINGTON, D. C.—With a vote on the war profits tax section of the Revenue bill only 24 hours away, Senate wealth conscriptionists today laid their case before the country. Senators Johnson and Borah, in statements to the people, assailed "this attitude of tenderness for wealth and disregard for the purses of the average man."

"The issue is here," said Senator Johnson. "It is a question of being lavish with our blood and tender with our dollars."

Senator Borah added: "What a pity that dollars and cents are not flesh and blood that we might without hesitancy lay the conscripting upon them to make them help win the war."

"Two hostile and utterly irreconcilable philosophies of war taxation are fighting for supremacy in the United States Senate," Senator Johnson began. "One view, voiced and led by Senator Penrose, Pennsylvania, in conjunction with Senators Smoot, Lodge, Simmons and others, representing apparently an overwhelming majority, insists upon a minimum of taxation on war profits; while the minority group of senators, like Borah, Hollis, Kenyon and McNary, insist on the maximum of taxation of war profits."

"Briefly, the plan of the minority, which was rejected by the Senate in the vote upon my amendment, is to average the profits of a business for three years before the war, to deduct this full pre-war profit from profits made during the war, and tax by 70 or 80 per cent the remainder. For instance, if in three years preceding the war a corporation made profits respectively of \$75,000, \$100,000, and \$125,000, the average would be \$100,000. If, during the war, the same concern made profit of \$200,000 a year, from this war profit would be deducted the \$100,000 average pre-war profits and the tax would be levied upon the \$100,000 excess war profit."

While the general committee was holding its session today several hundred members of the federation gathered at a building on Causeway Street where they were addressed by their leaders. They were kept informed as to the progress of developments and listened to various other matters pertaining to the labor situation.

James H. Hustis, receiver for the Boston & Maine has formally notified the Railroad War Board of the Council of National Defense as to the seriousness of the strike of the mechanics on the system, and has made request that the United States Secretary of Labor be informed of the facts. Because of the importance of the Boston & Maine as a carrier of war supplies, etc., it is believed federal action may result unless some speedy understanding can

GEN. JOHNSTON APPOINTS AID

Maj. W. F. Flynn of Westboro Second Man Named by New Commander of Northeastern Department of the U. S. A.

Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, U. S. A., the new head of the northeastern department has appointed his second aide, Second Lieut. Percy C. Black of the second cavalry, and now stationed at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. Lieutenant Black is expected to arrive in Boston within a few days.

Maj. W. F. Flynn of Westboro was in Boston this morning in conference with General Johnston. Major Flynn has been assigned to assist Colonel Williamson in the depot quartermaster corps. He is an old comrade of General Johnston, both having taken part in the Indian campaign in the Black Hills, when both were in the eighth cavalry.

Major Flynn who retired in 1908 after 30 years of service, was recommissioned in July. He was born in Connecticut and for several years was in the fifth cavalry. He was stationed at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. for some time. He is a West Point graduate in the Class of 1897, and since his retirement he has been at his farm in Westboro.

Today was the first time General Johnston and Major Flynn have met since they parted at the close of the Indian uprising.

Capt. J. W. Hyatt, Maj.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards' aide, left for Washington this morning, accompanying Mrs. Edwards who goes to the Capital City to select a home for the winter, and during General Edwards' stay in France. During Captain Hyatt's absence from northeastern headquarters, Major J. J. Marmon is acting as aide to General Edwards.

Aeronautical Department

But eight applications as supply officers or adjutants will be received this week at the aeronautical department at northeastern headquarters, and applicants must be between the ages of 31 and 41 years. Officials emphasize the need of immediate application for the position of first lieutenant as aviators or observation balloon pilots in order to avoid delay at transferring after candidates have been assigned to, and entered the department.

Since July 20, 1700 applications have been received for this branch of the service at Boston headquarters.

Depot Brigade Increased

CAMP BARTLETT, Westfield, Mass.—The First Vermont Infantry arrived in camp yesterday and will form a part of the depot brigade under command of Brig.-Gen. E. Leroy Sweetser. Colonel Logan was a visitor here during the day, and with General Sweetser made an inspection of the soldiers now in training. A conference was also held between Generals Cole and Sweetser and Colonel Logan.

A program of sports was the only observance of the day, with several men who make their marks on college gridirons taking part in the field sports and football game.

British Recruiting Rally

More than 1500 people attended the British recruiting rally held yesterday on the Common in the interests of the Canadian overseas battalions, and the speakers were Major Walkley, who acted as master of ceremonies; Rustom Rustomjee of India, Richard E. Johnston, president of the Intercolonial Club; John P. Marsters and Sergt. Peter D. Gompston.

Plan for Parade Abandoned

Although Governor McCall was anxious to have a parade for the first increment of the draft army which leaves for the cantonment at Ayer Wednesday, it has been determined that the transportation question presents too great an obstacle and for that reason plans have been called off entirely.

Capt. Rush Pays Respects

Capt. W. R. Rush, commandant at the Navy Yard, and Captain Hilliard, his aide, paid an official visit to Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston at northeastern headquarters this morning, and expressed his desire to cooperate in every possible way. In turn, General Johnston assured the commandant that his department would reciprocate in every respect.

Camp Greene Men Recalled

After a stay of three weeks at Camp Greene, at Charlotte, N. C., 27 men in the Massachusetts quartermaster's corps have been recalled to Boston, reaching this city last evening. Of this number, 19 have been sent to Westfield. The remaining eight will be stationed at northeastern headquarters.

CIVIC SERVICE HOUSE

The Civic Service House, 110 Salem Street, Boston, is to be discontinued, according to announcement made by Philip Davis. The house was founded and solely supported by Pauline Agassiz Shaw, and has been maintained for the past 16 years. The Civic Service House camp, which is self supporting and is now rounding out its eleventh season, will be maintained as usual, Mr. Davis announces.

CHRISTIAN LEADERS SCHOOL

Next January, a New England school for the training of Christian leaders, in which men and women will be trained for Christian work among non-English races throughout New England will be opened in Boston under the auspices of Boston University and the Morgan Memorial, it is

announced. The primary object of the school as explained is to train men and women for Christian leadership who have no opportunities at the present time to take up the study of theology, either because of occupational obstacles, age or lack of a previous college education.

INITIATIVE AS CURB ON PRICES

Delegate Ezra W. Clark Tells Massachusetts Constitutional Convention of Excessive Profits of the Middleman

A plea for the initiative and referendum, as being an instrument whereby the people could check gambling in necessities and thereby lower the prices of these commodities, was made in the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention today by former State Senator Ezra W. Clark of Brockton.

Dr. Clark told of excessive profits which have been made by produce middlemen and wholesale coal dealers, citing the figures paid at the source of production and those paid by the consumer. He charged these conditions partly to the failure of Legislatures to enact laws to control price-fixing by middlemen.

President Wilson's efforts to put a stop to excessive profits in necessities in war time were praised and pointed to as indicating the need of public action. He believed there would be sufficient curbing placed on the middlemen if the people had an opportunity to make laws directly through the initiative and referendum.

He favored the initiative and referendum, although, he stated, he was not necessarily pledged to the Walker initiative and referendum plan now under discussion.

Mr. Moriarty of Boston, a leader of organized labor, continued his remarks of Friday regarding the relations of capital, asserting that the initiative and referendum is necessary to bring about better relations. If labor had been given its dues, it would have had the initiative and referendum long before now, and there would have been no occasion for this convention.

Mr. Moriarty took up the activity of the I. W. W. in the West, charging that combinations of manufacturers were responsible for the trouble, and that there was a like cause of labor troubles in Europe. His labor organization would not receive a member until the candidate had signed his intention to become a citizen of the United States. How many employers' associations can say the same.

Mr. Moriarty criticized the Massachusetts Senate severely, calling it an enemy of labor legislation. Unrest among laboring people is increasing and a crisis coming closer all the time. Let the representatives of organized labor and organized capital get together around a table and see how far they are apart. Labor is always willing to sit down with capital, but it is not always willing to submit to arbitration.

Mr. Charbonneau of Lowell speaking against the initiative and referendum, said that the unequal distribution of wealth in this State is not peculiar to Massachusetts. He had inquired of his friends in the Lowell mills, and they told him that there is less labor trouble now than at any time in 20 years. There is less unemployment and wages are higher than for 20 years.

Mr. Donovan of Springfield claimed that this was because of the world war.

Mr. Charbonneau replied that while the war might have some effect, yet the prosperity was such that operations were well off financially.

He went on to criticize the initiative and referendum, saying that not every citizen nor every group of citizens could afford to pay the cost of circulating petitions to have laws submitted to the people. Furthermore, laws were often intricate and not easily understood by the layman. He was not fitted to pass judgment on many laws.

Mr. Walker of Brookline interrupted to say that the Legislature could amend laws passed by the people under the referendum method; but Mr. Charbonneau replied that he understood the Supreme Court had held that the Legislature could not do this. Continuing, he said that real estate laws would be extremely difficult for the people to understand and he read a recent law about contingent remainders to show what technical and obscure questions might be submitted to a proper vote.

ENTERPRISE WINS PLAYOUT

The tub Enterprise of Brockton won the firemen's contest at the Weymouth fair, yesterday, leading a field of 16 hand-machines. The list of entries in the order of finishing are: Enterprise, Brockton, 204ft. 1in.; Protector, Brockton, 193ft. 5in.; Defender, East Weymouth, 191ft. 2in.; Alabama Coon, Stoughton, 189ft. 11in.; Red Jacket, Cambridge, 180ft. 7 1/2 in.; Union, Braintree, 177ft. 4 1/2 in.; Germania, Chelsea, 174ft. 5in.; Hancock, Brockton, 173ft. 7 1/2 in.; Conqueror, South Weymouth, 169ft. 8 1/2 in.; Protection, Holbrook, 166ft. 4in.; Active, North Weymouth, 165ft. 7 1/2 in.; Hingham Vets., Hingham, 164ft. 7 1/2 in.; Cochado, Braintree, 163ft. 5 1/2 in.; Baw Beese, Quincy, 149ft. 3in.; Washington, Holbrook, 148ft. 9in.; Butcher Boy, Braintree, 120ft. A detachment of marines from Hingham naval reservation gave exhibition drills.

COL. ROOSEVELT JOINS PAPER

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—Under the caption "An Announcement," the Kansas City Star has printed a statement to the effect that on Oct. 1 Theodore Roosevelt will become a member of its staff. Thereafter he will contribute regularly by wire his comment on current events.

BOSTON'S QUOTA READY FOR AYER

Men Receive Blue Cards Notifying Them to Report for Military Service and They Will Leave on Wednesday

Members of Boston's first quota of 40-odd men have received their blue cards notifying them to report for military service, and tomorrow will leave for Ayer to form the nucleus of the New England division of the national army. District Board 4, which has supervision over the local exemption boards in Boston, will first certify the names of the registrants in the three divisions necessary in filling Boston's quota for tomorrow, and the men will probably leave for the cantonments at various times during the day.

Registrants who are leaving in the first quotas will probably not get into full military life until Saturday. The first two days will be spent in getting them fitted with uniforms and equipment.

Few of the divisions in the city will be called on to send more than four men in the first quota, and most will send two or three. Those in the first quota will be given a chance of qualifying at once for non-commissioned officers in the national army, and if found qualified, will later be given a chance to obtain commissions in the national army.

Men leaving tomorrow for Ayer are directed to take but little baggage with them. As suitcases and bags will not be allowed for permanent use in camp, it is proposed that articles be carried in bundles. Civilian clothes will not be retained, and may be returned by express or otherwise, or one may wear civilian clothes not worth keeping.

The following articles should be included in the outfit: Soap, shaving brush, toothbrush and powder, comb and brush, two bath towels, three hand towels, six handkerchiefs and two changes of underwear. To insure quick communication with his family, the recruit is advised to provide himself with postcards or stamped envelopes.

At Camp Devens everything is in readiness for the draft recruits; the War Department has already selected the officers who will train the new arrivals. The commissary department is in first-class shape, and the quartermaster's department has the necessary clothing and equipment.

The recruits will be divided between the two infantry brigades of two regiments each, later subdivisions will be made so that a company will contain men of one town, a battalion the men of a county, and a regiment, the men of a State.

Massachusetts men will probably all be placed together, and Maine and New Hampshire in another regiment, and the same with the other New England States. The men who are to be trained for artillery and other special arms of the service will be selected from the organizations after they have completed the preliminary training.

No special provision has been made for the transportation of the recruits to the camp. They will be met at the station by officers and either march or ride to camp on the street cars.

Local boards have been requested to send as many cooks and skilled mechanics as possible in the first contingent to go to Ayer, and where more than the necessary 5 per cent has been qualified, a selection will be made from the list of those having had previous military experience, or who are in any way qualified to be in the first quota.

MANY FARMERS AT THE MARKET

One of the largest groups of farmers ever seen in the Boston markets gathered there this morning, 252 reporting to H. E. Larsen, assistant in city marketing and agent of the Department of Agriculture. More than 5000 bushels each of corn and tomatoes were brought in. Prices, however, failed to show the expected reduction with these large receipts.

The report today says: Trading on the farmers market this morning was featured by a large attendance with the largest supply of vegetables noted this season. Cabbage, carrots, onions, marrow squash, string beans and lettuce were also plentiful with prices unchanged. Peppers and apples were comparatively scarce. With such vegetables as tomatoes, corn and cabbage so abundant in the market it is hoped that widespread use will be made of them. Farmers' prices collected by the Bureau of Markets and Retail Prices by the Massachusetts Board of Food Administration.

Produce Delivered and Prices Received by Farmers—Apples, 1081 bushels (all grades), 50c@52.25, retail, 50c@55c quart; green beans, 913 bush-

AMUSEMENTS

The Symphony Concerts Beginning October 12-13 SOLOISTS:

Mabel Garrison, Fritz Kreisler, Ethel Leganska, John McCormack, Joseph Malikin, Maxine Melba, Frances Nash, Sviatoslav Noak, Guimaraes, J. J. Paderewski, Irma Seidel, Heinrich Kanne, Anton Wittek, Efram Zimbalist. Tickets for both series now on sale at Symphony Hall.

AT THE TIP OF CAPE COD

PROVINCETOWN 1st Pilgrims First Landing Place 100 mile daylight excursion \$1.50 Big Iron Steamship DOROTHY SHADFORD Leaves Sept. 4th Atlantic Ave. 9 Bus days 9.30. CAPE COD S. S. CO. Tel. F. H. 211.

NANTASKET BEACH

STEAMERS FROM ROWES WHARF

TRIBUTE TO MEN FROM PRESIDENT

Message Says His Heart Is Entirely With the Army and His Thoughts Will Follow Them Across the Sea With Envy

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Expressing the wish that he could go with the American army to the battlefield, President Wilson has addressed the following message to the citizens accepted for military service. It was sent to Thomas Chabourne Jr. of the New York parade committee.

"Please say to the men on Sept. 4 how entirely my heart is with them and how my thoughts will follow them across the sea with confidence and also with genuine envy, for I should like to be with them on the field and in the trenches where the real and final battle for the independence of the United States is to be fought, alongside the other peoples of the world struggling like ourselves to make an end of those things which have threatened the integrity of their territory, the lives of their people and the very character and independence of their government. Bid them God-speed for me from a very full heart."

President Wilson, in a message to the first soldiers for the army raised under the draft law, who start from their homes for the training cantonments Wednesday, also says:

"The White House, Washington."

"To the Soldiers of the National Army: You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest interest and with the deepest solicitude not only by those who are near and dear to you, but the whole nation besides. For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we first made good our national independence. "The eyes of the world will be upon you, because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom. Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men, everywhere, not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything and pure and clean through and through."

"Let us set ourselves a standard so high that it will be a glory to live up to it, and then let us live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America. My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test. God keep and guide you!"

"WOODROW WILSON."

President Wilson, members of both houses of Congress, high officials and diplomats and thousands of citizens, soldiers and sailors will march down Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House today in honor of the district's first quota of men for the new national army. As many of the drafted men as desire—and the number probably will run into thousands—also will march. They will be accorded a place near the President.

The Senate and the House will adjourn early in order to participate. The French and Mexican Ambassadors and their wives have accepted invitations and others from the diplomatic circle are expected to participate. After marching to the White House the President will review the parade.

Draft Men Parade

Mayor Mitchel Reviews Contingent Near Public Library

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thirty-eight thousand New Yorkers in citizens' clothes, men called for the national army, marched today through the city. The main contingent, 20,000 strong, marched up Fifth Avenue from Washington Arch. Other detachments were reviewed in Brooklyn and in the Bronx. Mayor Mitchel reviewed the Manhattan parade in front of the Public Library. A patriotic meeting followed at the Polo Grounds, at which a short speech was made by the Mayor.

In the Bronx and Brooklyn there were patriotic rallies, dances and entertainments at recreation centers, parks and school grounds, for the national army men.

Why We Remove the Bitter "Heart"

THE insignificant little "heart" or bud between the two halves of a peanut kernel has a taste that is distinctly bitter. If used in peanut butter, the bitter taste is quickly detected.

The careful removal of these bitter hearts is just one of the details that make Beech-Nut Peanut Butter different from any other kind.

The different flavor comes from precise blending of two kinds of peanuts—Spanish and Virginia.

From precise roasting, from precise, uniform seasoning, from precise cleaning of the nuts to eliminate grit. There's no grit in Beech-Nut.

From precise packing and vacuum-sealing, Beech-Nut Peanut Butter never is rancid. Let your family taste the difference today.

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Beech-Nut Peanut Butter BEECH-NUT PACKING COMPANY, CANAJOHARIE, NEW YORK



MILK SURVEY IN MANY STATES

Special Committee of Experts Inquires Into Costs of Production Following a Conference With Herbert C. Hoover

A survey of the business of producing and distributing milk in that part of the United States east of Minnesota and north of the Ohio River is being made by a special committee of milk experts appointed last week at a conference in Washington with Herbert C. Hoover, the National Food Administrator. The object of the survey is to obtain sufficient information to enable Mr. Hoover to take some action respecting the preservation and welfare of the industry.

The committee will have the cooperation of the representatives of the National Food Administrator in studying the cost of production and distribution in the hope of bringing about an adjustment of prices that will yield a fair and reasonable profit to the farmer without so increasing the cost to the consumer as to be unnecessarily burdensome materially restrict consumption.

The Milk Survey Committee is composed of the following: Milo D. Campbell, Coldwater, Mich., president of the National Federation of Milk Producers Associations; R. D. Cropper, Little Falls, N. Y., president of the Dairymen's League; Richard Pattee, Laconia, N. H., secretary-manager of the New England Milk Producers Association; Charles H. Potter, Elgin, Ill., chairman of the board of directors of the Chicago Milk Producers Association; H. W. Ingersoll, Elyria, O., president of the Ohio Milk Producers Association.

It is expected that the committee will complete its survey before Sept. 10, and that the report will include some general plan for the conservation of the industry, both from a producers' and a distributors' standpoint. It is understood that Mr. Hoover told those attending the milk conference that his department fully appreciated the importance of the milk supply and that it must be conserved as a war measure. He declared that measures had already been taken to throw the cost of milking grains, especially wheat, upon the flour production, in order that the by-product used in rationing cattle might be cheapened.

Before beginning the survey the committee held a conference with officials of the Food Administration Department, and outlined in a general way the work to be accomplished.

The survey of the milk-producing business in New England is already well under way under the direction of Mr. Pattee, who has available not only all the data of the New England Milk Producers Association assembled during the past six months at the headquarters at 26 Broad Street, Boston, but who has asked the cooperation of the county organizations, grange and farmers associations which include many of the farmers who are not members of the New England association.

Mr. Pattee stated that he expected to have his survey of the milk-producing business in New England in readiness for transmission to Washington within a week.

In making the survey the committee will inquire into the principal items of expenditure and receipts at the farm. In making a survey of the distributing part of the milk business Mr. Pattee will have the assistance of the committee of agriculture of the Boston Chamber of Commerce headed by R. W. Bird, the chairman, and Dr. A. W. Gilbert, the secretary. Dr. Gilbert has been investigating the milk distribution business of Boston, Worcester and Springfield for some weeks, and will extend his inquiry to other New England points.

There also will be available the information obtained by the Public Safety Committee of the six states, and especially of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee which has recently had before it representatives of several large New England milk dealers, H. P. Hood & Sons, D. Whitcomb & Sons and Alden Brothers of Boston, the Turner Center Creamery Company of Auburn, Me., Perry Brothers of Worcester and F. C. Tait & Co. of Springfield, as well as several dealers in smaller Massachusetts cities.

Several milk experts who attended the conference with Mr. Hoover at Washington are confident that the survey will result in lowering the cost of production and distribution, as well as the price to the consumer.

CAMP HANCOCK HIGHLY PRAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
AUGUSTA, Ga. — Camp Hancock, near Augusta, now being prepared for the Pennsylvania division, now the twenty-eighth division, of the United States Army, under the command of Maj.-Gen. Charles M. Clement, is highly praised by General Clement and his engineer officers. Shade trees are abundant and water is supplied in copious quantities. There are to be 58 buildings, the construction of which will require 3,000,000 feet of lumber. The Government is endeavoring to acquire 1000 acres adjacent to the camp as an infantry and machine gun training school.

BELGIANS FORCED TO DIG TRENCHES

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A communication from Havre to the Belgian legation here tells how Belgian families are separated by trickery and the men forced to work in trenches under shell

fire. The communication reads as follows: "The civilians evacuated by the enemy from Langemark, Staden, Elverdinghe, Woumen and Roulers do not include the men from 16 to 60 years old. The Germans oblige these men to do trench work. Several of these men have been killed by shell fragments. "The evacuation is carried out in the following manner: "The inhabitants, loaded with their bundles, children and old men are placed in the first railway carriages; the men from 16 to 60 years old in the rear ones. When the train starts the rear carriages are uncoupled. On reaching their destination the families realize their sad fate. "All the workmen of the regions of Courtrai and Menin have been requisitioned; 2000 civilians have thus been seized and compelled to work at the trenches."

GERARD ISSUES A DARE TO HOLLWEG TO SPEAK FULLY

"Let Him Specify Terms," Says Former Ambassador, "Which He Admits Were Discussed"

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — James W. Gerard, former ambassador to Germany, has telegraphed to the Public Ledger his following retort and challenge to former Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg's denial that Mr. Gerard had ever heard him express the desire that Germany should withdraw from Belgium:

"The Chancellor's denial was to be expected. I suppose he was ordered to make it, just as he had to announce the unjustifiable invasion of Belgium and the resumption of ruthless submarine war and to approve the sinking of the Lusitania. But notice that he says these terms were not his. I believe that; but they were Germany's terms as laid down by the military dictators."

"He admits we talked peace terms; were these terms any different from what I said he stated? Let him state that."

"He admits he spoke of guarantees about Belgium. Does anyone suppose he did not specify them?"

"I am sorry for the Chancellor. If he had resigned when the military dictators of Germany determined to defy the United States he would be today the great liberal rallying point. As it is, he walled his convictions and got what every man gets in the end who does so."

"As for the ethics of publishing my memoirs now, I pass over the obvious repartee that to hear a German speak of ethics borders on the ludicrous, and especially the man who openly in the Reichstag announced that necessity knows no law, and that the German troops were at that moment deliberately violating the neutrality of Belgium."

"But I believe that the old style diplomacy in the dark caused this war. Of course, it is hard for a former German official to conceive that the people have a right to be enlightened about this awful calamity. I hope one of the results of this war will be the end of backstairs diplomacy."

"When the Germans, with the Chancellor's approval, violated the usage of all nations and times and kept me as a hostage after I had demanded my passports, I think the talk of ethics comes with a bad grace from the German side."

"I am fond of the old Chancellor, however, and I am glad to hear his potatoes are growing well, but I will bet they cannot touch the potatoes on my mother-in-law's ranch in the Bitter Root Valley."

POSTOFFICE LABORERS CONTINUE SESSIONS

Officers for the coming year are to be elected at today's sessions of the sixth annual convention of the National Association of Post Office Laborers convening in John Winthrop Hall at 9 o'clock. After hearing the report of the executive committee which has been studying the question of affiliating with the American Federation of Labor, the delegates voted yesterday that the time was not ripe for such action.

Mayor Curley said that laborers in the postoffice do not receive enough wages, and expressed a hope that an increase will be granted them soon.

Other speakers at the meeting included John W. McGrath, superintendent of the mails at the main office in Boston; John Cassidy of the Federation of Postoffice Clerks, and Edward J. Ryan of the Railway Mail Clerks.

RIOTING NEGRO SOLDIERS SENTENCED

SAN ANTONIO, Tex. — Six Negro soldiers of the twenty-fourth infantry, who clashed with the civil police and the troops sent to subdue them at Waco on the night of July 29, were found guilty of violation of the ninth-third article of war before the general court-martial held recently at Camp MacArthur, Waco. Five of them were sentenced to five years at hard labor in the United States penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan. The sixth received 10 years. All were sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service and to forfeit all pay and allowances due or to become due while in confinement under the sentence.

LABOR DAY IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass. — Thinned by enlistments and selective draft, only 2000 workmen formed the Labor Day parade here yesterday. But 18 organizations were represented instead of the 25 usually marching. Building laborers carrying the banner of Italy were cheered.

EDUCATION IN WAR TIME URGED

On Eve of Opening of Massachusetts Schools, Commissioner Payson Smith Makes Plea for a Full Attendance

"In the school year about to open, Massachusetts will play her large part in the work of public education," said Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, this morning. "Not only must the world be made safe for democracy but democracy must be made safe for the world. The former end, it appears, must be achieved by force of arms. The latter end, that of making democracy a safe instrument in the hands of our future citizenship, must be achieved through the education of the youth. To this end the public school system of America is dedicated. "Massachusetts will enroll approximately 700,000 of her youth in public schools, and she will expend about \$30,000,000 for public education. This undertaking is so serious that no effort should be spared to make it, in the highest degree, effective. In this critical time, when all institutions are subjected to unusual strain, it is particularly the duty of all patriotic citizens as well as of interested parents to promote school attendance and to prevent interference with the school program," Dr. Smith continued.

"Children are not needed in the industries of today so much as they will be required as trained men and women in the industries and civic activities of the future. Wherever there is any doubt as to whether the youth should attend school or go to work, let his future have the benefit of the doubt, and the investment be made for years afterward rather than for the immediate present. From the experience of the countries of Europe we should learn that now, more than ever, education in America should not be curtailed, but rather extended and taken more seriously. To keep the youth in school and to keep the schools at the highest possible standard of efficiency are the best assurance of this generation to the safety of the democracy of the next."

"The schools must, however, be in the position of learning their own lessons from the events of the time. Remembering that education is a long-term task, and that incidental and temporary changes are to be avoided, we appreciate the fact that recent events have clearly shown how our educational activities may be improved. For example, thrift, which has been taught incidentally and somewhat sporadically, ought at once to be emphasized and taught in an appropriate manner in all schools."

"The movements for conservation and investments for the sake of the Government present to school authorities and teachers rich opportunity for teaching thrift. Physical education, too long neglected, should be extended along the lines recommended by the recent special board on physical training, and made a serious and effective part of the school program. Courses in home economics, hitherto available to a relatively small proportion of the girls of our schools, should be at once extended, and, at the earliest possible date, made a required part of the education of all girls. History and civics should be treated less as detached, textbook subjects, and taught more vitally in connection with the affairs of community, state and nation."

"The welding of all the elements of our citizenship into a positive, but not a narrow, Americanism is a task to which the American public school has for a century and more successfully addressed itself. In a more intensive, more vital, more effective manner the schools must grasp the opportunities of this school year for quickening their activities, for inspiring the youth of today, and for making more certain the success of the democracy of the future."

WASHINGTON ST. TRAFFIC PROPOSALS

Officials of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are to represent that organization at the hearing by the City Council next Thursday on the question of the permanent diversion of street cars from Washington Street. The Retail Trade Board is in favor of doing four things in connection with changing conditions on Washington Street; it wants the street cars permanently kept off the street, it favors taking up the tracks that are now laid there, it urges the widening of the sidewalks in the shopping districts on Washington Street and keeping the thoroughfare a one-way street as it is at present.

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MISSOURI'S NEW CAPITAL OCCUPIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — The fine new state capital is completed, and by the end of the first week in September practically every state department will have moved into the structure. The formal dedication or official opening, however, may not take place for several months. It is now announced.

SCHOONER SUNK BY U-BOAT

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The schooner Carle F. Cressy of Bath, Me., has been reported to the State Department as having been sunk on Aug. 23 by a submarine. The schooner was attacked in stormy weather and shelled all night. The crew of seven was saved. The Carle F. Cressy was a four-masted schooner, having been built by Percy & Small at Bath, Me., and

launched Jan. 6, 1915. It was employed in the coastwise service up to last June, when it was sold by Percy & Small to a New York shipping concern.

Since that time it has been used for shipping between New York and British ports. The crew was drawn from New York.

The Cressy was 189 feet in length, its gross tonnage was 898 tons.

CHAMP CLARK URGES PATRIOTISM ON ALL

MONMOUTH COURT HOUSE, N. J. — Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in a Labor Day address here on the famous revolutionary war battlefield, urged as the duty of every United States citizen the unqualified support of the Government.

"No nation will long endure, or deserves to endure, that does not protect all of its citizens wherever they may be, on land or sea," he declared. "We have not degenerated into a race of molluscoids, as certain pessimists claim, a fact which will be clearly demonstrated in the immediate future. A finer body of young men never went forth to battle than our soldiers now, 'swiftly forming in the ranks of war.' In this supreme crisis of our affairs — not of ours alone, but of the whole world's affairs — it is the duty of every American, male or female, native or naturalized, to support, aid and sustain the Government in every manner possible — mentally, morally, physically, financially. That is the plain, imperative duty we owe to our ancestors, to ourselves and above all to our posterity."

"A few days ago President Wilson published by far the strongest, the clearest, the most far-reaching of his state papers, stating in extenso his views on peace proposals. "He is, of right, the mouthpiece, the spokesman of this mighty people, and his statement has been read by all men and will be read forever and forever."

Mr. Clark also urged strongly upon his audience that freedom, far from being a natural and inevitable thing, is something for which one must fight and sacrifice.

USE OF TEXTILES REDUCED IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam). — The German War Clothing Department has now issued further regulations for the purpose of restricting the employment of textiles. Restaurants, hotels, and so on are now forbidden to provide table-cloths and table napkins for their guests, or to cover their tables with washable material, while the bed linen in hotels must not be changed more than once a week, and the number of towels to be allowed each guest is also specified. Hotel proprietors may, however, provide paper table-cloths and napkins if they so desire, and their guests are also at liberty to bring their own table linen with them.

It is further provided that textiles made exclusively or partially from paper thread must be included in the list of those goods for which a permit to purchase is required, and it has been made a punishable offense to cut up ready-made clothes for making boots and shoes. One large Berlin firm, it is explained, is known to have offered for sale 1000 linen costumes, 800 linen coats, and 600 black winter coats for that purpose, and it is a common practice for old-fashioned articles of clothing to be used for making slippers. The regulation states that dealers cannot thus be allowed to cut up finished goods of which the population is in need just because they cannot convert them into money quickly enough, and in future offenders will be liable to prosecution and to the commandeering of their stock.

CHINESE RETURN TO REGISTER FOR ARMY

HONOLULU, Hawaii. — Marshal Jerome J. Snoddy has come to the aid of a number of young Chinese men, citizens of the territory, who are now on their way from the Orient and who have not yet registered for military service, says the Star-Bulletin.

The marshal was recently informed that the young Chinese would arrive here on a foreign steamer, and he immediately set out to make arrangements for their registration. He told Sheriff Charles H. Rose of the circumstances and the sheriff gave the marshal his assurance that the Chinese might register as soon as they arrived here.

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SUGAR ENOUGH, HOOVER FINDS

Food Administration Says the Lack of Shipping Facilities and Needs of Allies Must Be Considered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Herbert Hoover, food administrator, has given out the following review of the sugar situation:

"A review of the sugar situation shows that it is not actually a lack of sugar that emphasizes the need for its conservation in the United States, so much as inability to get the sugar to the places where it is needed. The world's shortage is comparatively small, and confined to Europe. With the stocks on hand in this country and Cuba, and those now coming from Hawaii, it would appear that with proper management, and with speculation and hoarding eliminated, there need be no scarcity, even in the immediate future, while awaiting the new crop."

"The world's supply of sugar for the present year is estimated at 18,659,792 tons, as against an average production of 18,712,997 tons for a pre-war period of five years."

"While our stocks of raw sugar at present being rapidly depleted by the assistance we are giving the allied nations, that is but the usual condition for this time of year. There has been an increased domestic demand which would seemingly indicate the storing of domestic supplies by householders, possibly through fear of a scarcity at this season. In 1916 the amount taken for consumption in the United States from Jan. 1 to June 30 was 2,394,261 tons, while in the same period of 1917 the amount so absorbed was 2,650,527 tons, an increase of 256,266 tons, or 10.7 per cent over 1916. If this increase is due to advanced buying, it will afford a degree of relief to present demands."

"The Cuban crop of 1916-17 has just closed. It was up to normal. It is estimated that Cuba can yet furnish from this crop 687,840 tons."

"The Hawaiian crop, which began in July, gave 632,000 tons of sugar. This has been unusually slow in reaching the United States because of scarcity of shipping. About 200,000 tons still remain on the island. "The Philippines have on hand about 70,000 tons, and Java more than 600,000 tons. This supply also becomes a problem of shipping."

"These four sources of supply, with the domestic stocks on hand, constitute the present sugar resources of the United States."

"The harvest of sugar beets in California is now on, and the first sugar from there should begin arriving in the market immediately. Most of the domestic beet crop comes later, largely in October. The crop planted for beet sugar this year is much the largest in our history, and is reported in good condition. The total production is forecast at 1,000,000 tons, as against a five-year pre-war average production of 724,346 tons."

"The beet sugar producers of the country have entered into an agreement with the food administration that they will sell beet sugar on a cane basis of \$7.25 per hundred pounds at seaboard points. Under this agreement, after Oct. 1, the price to the wholesale trade at interior points will be \$7.25 per hundred-pound sack, plus freight charges from New York, New Orleans, San Francisco, or other seaboard points."

"The wholesale grocers who purchased sugar in large quantities with the expectation of receiving materially increased prices, are thus given to Oct. 1 to dispose of their holdings. The lack of adequate shipping facilities to reach the sources of sugar supply, and the imperative demand to supply the needs of our allies, constitute the sugar problem of the United States, and create the necessity for sugar conservation recommended by the food administration."

"The conservation asked of the American people does not necessarily demand great sacrifices. It only needs the elimination of waste and the careful use of sugar to enable America to make up the difference required by the needs of the Allies. The per capita sugar consumption in the United States is \$9.14 pounds per year, while in France it is but 43.85 pounds, and Italy but 11.68 pounds. England, which alone surpassed the United States in per capita consumption of sugar, is now upon a conservative basis, where by their per capita consumption is to be reduced from 93.37 pounds to 26 pounds per year. No such denial is required of the American people."

REPORT IS ISSUED ON INCOME TAX

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The preliminary report of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Osborne shows that individuals and corporations throughout the country paid the Government \$359,681,228 in income taxes during the past fiscal year. The report further shows that the sum was almost equally divided between corporations and individuals. The exact returns show corporations \$179,372,888, individuals \$180,308,340.

Returns by individuals were made to the Government as follows: Taxes accruing prior to Jan. 1, 1916 — on incomes up to \$20,000, \$7,700,990; from \$20,001 to \$50,000, \$329,375; from \$50,001 to \$75,000, \$398,683; from \$75,001 to \$100,000, \$389,856; from \$100,001 to \$250,000, \$1,206,634; from \$250,001 to \$500,000, \$1,239,410; above \$500,000, \$1,034,838; offers in compromise, \$230,465; total, \$12,321,251.

For the calendar year of 1916 under the amended act — on incomes of less than \$20,000, \$55,742,231; from \$20,001 to \$40,000, \$6,969,052; from \$40,001 to \$60,000, \$6,453,954; from \$60,001 to \$80,000, \$6,071,465; from \$80,001 to \$100,000, \$5,730,103; from \$100,001 to \$150,000, \$11,099,322; from \$150,001 to \$200,000, \$8,189,596; from \$200,001 to \$250,000, \$6,241,807; from \$250,001 to \$500,000, \$5,196,877; from \$500,001 to \$1,000,000, \$1,296,686; from \$1,000,001 to \$1,500,000, \$1,514,214; from \$1,500,001 to \$5,000,000, \$7,531,894; from \$5,000,001 to \$20,000,000, \$4,888,040; above \$20,000,000, \$16,146,856; offers in compromise, \$15,994. Total \$167,788,089.

New York, as expected, remained far in the lead of all other states, with payment of \$16,566,952 in corporation taxes and \$81,495,733 in individual incomes. Other states made returns as follows, showing, respectively, corporation income tax and individual income tax: Connecticut \$3,872,638.48, \$5,050,912; Maine \$815,750.20, \$377,375.05; Massachusetts \$9,320,716.63, \$10,959,847.50; New Hampshire \$239,837.07, \$238,565.38; Rhode Island, \$1,339,290.50, \$1,860,676.67; Vermont \$134,547.33, \$369,879.07.

Total: \$179,572,887.86, \$180,108,340.10.

SPAIN HOLDS U-BOAT

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain. — As mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, general satisfaction is expressed at the promptitude with which the Government and the port officials at Corunna have dealt with the German submarine B-23, which has been sent in to Ferrol for internment. El Diario Universal, in congratulating the Government on the good fortune in decreasing the order to which this vessel becomes amenable without any international difficulties, says that if the submarine had been allowed to go away free, like the others, they would, in some measure, have been accomplices in fresh crimes.

Superlatives in Advertising

have been so much abused that they have ceased to mean anything. This is a pity, for they are often needed to express an actual fact of importance.

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HOUSE SUFFRAGE LEADERS CONFER

Representatives of Both Parties Pledged to Effort to Obtain Committee Organization in Lower Branch at Early Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Democratic and Republican members of the House of Representatives from the equal suffrage states met on Monday in conference, at the request of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and pledged their united efforts to securing early action on the resolution to create a woman suffrage committee in the House, corresponding to the Senate Committee on Woman Suffrage. They expect to secure a vote on this question as soon as the conference report on the War Revenue Bill is agreed to.

Representative Taylor of Colorado, Democrat, and ranking majority member of the group, acted as chairman of the conference, and Representative French of Idaho was chosen secretary. The members of the conference were: Representatives Hayden of Arizona, Lea, Baker, Curry, Kahn, Elston, Church, Randall, Osborne, and Kettner of California; Hilliard, Timberlake, Keating and Taylor of Colorado; Smith and French of Idaho; Anthony, Little, Campbell, Doolittle, Helvering, Connolly, Shouse, and Ayres of Kansas; Evans and Rankin of Montana; Roberts of Nevada; Hawley, Sinsott, McArthur, of Oregon; Welling, Johnson, La Follette, and Dill of Washington. Indisposition prevented the attendance of Representatives Nolan and Hayes of California, and Representatives Rankin and Mondell are out of the city, but the members from the equal suffrage states are unanimously pledged to the movement to secure this suffrage committee.

LABOR OBJECTS TO ASIATICS

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah. — Officials of the Utah Federation of Labor yesterday announced that they would fight the proposal of the Manufacturers Association of Utah, which seeks to import Asiatic labor into the State.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

HENRY MILLER
ON HIS CAREER

Keeping Busy Chief Factor in His Experience as Producer and Actor — Plans for New York Season in Own Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Henry Miller is a man who loves his work. He says he pities the man that doesn't. There are long stretches when he works all day and all the evening. Those are the most interesting days of all. Besides playing, he is rehearsing and of the two activities it is probably that rehearsing is the more interesting for the reason that it is experimental and constructive, continually drawing on the resources of originality.

The writer happened to meet Henry Miller the other day when he had finished the last of the productions that made his San Francisco season so notable, "Anthony in Wonderland." He said that he felt like a dog that had not rid of his fleas. All he had to do now was to act and to dream about the theater he was building in New York. "But, of course," he said, whimsically, "all dreams about the theater are bound to be unpleasant. For example, I dreamed last night that they had put a great column in the center of the stage. When I saw it there I cried out in horror and they explained to me how decorative it was. 'But,' I said, 'we've got to set our scenery here.' They seemed to think that there would be no objection."

You see, Henry Miller lives in the theater even when he is asleep. As a matter of fact, he has lived in the theater most of his life. And yet he refuses to take himself too seriously as an actor. He says that when he gets away on his farm in Connecticut and puts on his farm clothes and buckles down to farm work and thinks about the price he is getting for milk and cream and eggs, the theater seems far away and he actually feels like laughing at the foolish idea of his making money on the stage. Nevertheless, his name is associated with many of the most interesting productions in this country during the past 35 years. He looks back with some amusement at his adventures as a cub actor in the company of Augustin Daly. He doesn't admire Daly very much as a stage manager—the methods were too artificial. You spoke your speech at this point and then you walked, to that point, and as you walked another actor, standing at another point, walked to another point. And yet it was in this old-fashioned school that such actors as Ada Rehan, John Drew, Mrs. May Irwin, Mrs. Gilbert, Otis Skinner and many others who reached popularity and fame had their training.

There is a stage manager that Miller looks back on with reverence and affection, Dion Boucicault, the Irish playwright, producer and actor, the "Don, the Shaughran" of an earlier generation, beloved of the multitude, accomplished gentleman, genuine artist, fine observer, writer of witty dialogue and lifelike delineator of character. It was from him that Miller received the best lessons in the way of spontaneity and variety of expression. Once Boucicault, interested in the young English boy who had cast his lot with the American stage, decided to try him out in a fairly good part with a fine speech in the last act. "I thought I could hit him in the eye with that speech at rehearsal," said Miller. "I practiced it till I had it down line. I said it with what I considered magnificent dramatic effect. But when I delivered it the old man looked at me thoughtfully, and he said to me, in that delicious brogue of his, so faint and yet so distinct, 'Why do you say it like that, me boy? I was terribly disappointed; but I managed to tell him that I wished he would say it for me, and then perhaps I could say it right. He broke it up into a variety of expressions. He made it sound like every-day talk. Well, I tried to say it as he said it; but I couldn't get it right. Some weeks later, when we were playing it in New York, I said to myself, in my dressing room: 'Now, I won't try to do anything except get through. I will just speak the lines.' When we came to that speech of mine I said it as I might have said it to a friend sitting beside me at a table, and to my amazement, I got a hand from the audience. That little experience taught me a very valuable lesson."

What did that lesson do for Henry Miller? It impressed on him the power of understatement in acting. So many actors, in striving for emphasis, instead of helping, obscure the meaning. It is the artist only who, by knowing when to let a speech alone, when to speak it with perfect simplicity, makes it carry unerringly its message into the minds of the audience. In "A Bit of Love" by John Galsworthy, understatement was the sure method of production for securing the best effect, as Miller realized when the manuscript was given him and when he rehearsed his little band of players in San Francisco a few weeks ago. Here was a play founded on reality. The people were not taken from the storage warehouse of the theater. They were straight out of life itself. When Miller decided to play a small part, he could not have felt that he was making a sacrifice. "I looked Jack Cremer in the eye," he remarked, as we talked about the production, "and I said to him, 'I know you.' Unfortunately, the words could not have been spoken by a man who had not been spoken by before to many characters that had taken to his lot. This circumstance

made him all the more grateful. Here was a human being that he could interpret, that he could be.

In referring to his career, now reaching its height, Miller spoke in humorous depreciation of his long dependence on Charles Frohman, the close friend of a lifetime, the man who, with practically no education at the start, educated himself by means of the wide experience that his work gave him and made himself a great figure in theatrical affairs. But for that friendship, Miller would probably have struck out for himself long before he did. A chance remark made by one of Frohman's associates in New York, at the beginning of a season when Frohman was in Europe, led to a declaration of independence. "What has Charlie got for me this year?" brought out the irritable question, "Has he got to take care of you for the rest of his life?" The retort came quickly. "He needn't take care of me. I can take care of myself."

A few minutes later Miller was walking down Broadway, wondering how much money he had in the bank. For years he had been receiving a large salary, and he had spent as he went along. He found that his credit was just about \$1100. A few hours later he had engaged the Princess Theater, scene of many a New York failure. A few days later the theatrical world learned that Henry Miller and Margaret Anglin had entered into a partnership, and that they were to work together under the auspices of the Shuberts. "Zira," by Hartley Mann, then virtually unknown as a playwright, with his phenomenal success, undreamed of, was their first production. It ran in New York for 20 weeks. "The Servant in the House" enabled Miller to make Charles Kean recognized as a playwright. Later Miss Anglin started Chicago by producing the play now widely known as "The Great Divide," which brought forward William Vaughan Moody, professor at the University of Chicago and poet of distinction, as an acquisition for the theater. The circumstances were dramatic in themselves. As the play swept on toward success, Miss Anglin insisted that the author should make a contract with her before the production was finished. There was an exciting discussion between the acts while the audience waited. Finally the contract was signed, and the play went on to complete triumph. The next day the actress generously sent for the author and offered better terms. A few months later she and Mr. Miller were making the production notable at the Princess Theater and starting a run that led to many months of success on the road.

Through that coalition two careers were shaped. While Miss Anglin went her way to independent work, Mr. Miller went his, keeping an alert eye out for new playwrights and new players. In Miss Ruth Chatterton he saw youth and talent combined, and in "Daddy Long-Legs" he found a play that gave her a good chance to show what she could do, and gave him a stronger hold on the public.

No wonder Henry Miller is sorry for the man that isn't interested in his work. He is interested every moment. And, best of all, he is interested in the opportunities for more work and for the greater achievement that lie in the future.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Only seven new pieces are offered this week. What used to be "The Ohio Lady" comes to the Gaiety as "The Country Cousin," with Alexandra Carlisle in the part Mary Nash originally filled. The play is by Booth Tarkington. Richard Walton Tully brings "The Masquerader" to the Lyric, featuring Guy Bates Post. "Folly with a Past," the season's first Belasco production, by Guy Bolton and George Middleton, goes on at the Belasco, bringing Ina Claire into the list of Belasco stars. Walker Whiteside returns to New York in "The Pawn," which has already been performed in Chicago by Frank Keenan. Mr. Whiteside plays a Japanese statesman and Azele M. Aldrich and Joseph Noel are the authors. Allen Doane, an Australian actor-manager, appears at the Thirty-eighth Street in "Lucky O'Shea." Arthur Hammerstein brings out "De Luxe Annie," by Edward Clark, at the Booth. Ralph Herz brings "Oh, So Happy," to the Hudson, and "Peter Ibbetson" reopens at the Republic.

Pieces shown last week, to be reviewed in these columns later, included "Lead Me to Jane," a musical version of "The College Widow," "This Way Out," "A Tailor-Made Man," and a revival of "What Happened to Jones."

Arnold Daly and Nat Goodwin are among the actors chosen by the Selwyns for "Why Marry?" This comedy is by Jesse Lynch Williams. It will be staged by Roi Cooper Megrue, who since "Under Cover," "Under Sentence" and "Seven Chances" were presented, has been sojourning among the motion-picture workers. The Pacific Theater Corporation has been formed to produce "Broken Threads," a comedy drama by William Ernest Wilkes. Oliver D. Bailey, who helped to write "Pay Day," is bringing out his own play, "Branded," in Albany this week.

NEW ORLEANS SEASON EARLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—New Orleans will have the earliest theatrical season in years when the Tulane Theater opens with Arthur Hammerstein's opera, "The Firefly," on Sept. 2. Usually the opening is well along toward the end of the month, according to Col. T. C. Campbell, manager of the Tulane and Crescent theaters,

NEW THEATER, THE
ODEON IN MADRID,
OPENS BRILLIANTLY

King and Queen of Spain Attend First Performance in Handsomely Appointed Structure

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Before the King and Queen left the Spanish capital their Majesties assisted at one of the most interesting and important theatrical events which have transpired in Madrid for some time, attending the opening of the new theater, the Odeon, in the Calle de Atocha. New theaters do not arise so frequently in Madrid as in some great foreign cities; but even if they did, the addition of the Odeon to the general number would still be a considerable event, for it is a house of entertainment of such a large and magnificent character that it may well be compared to the finest in Europe, and it was the general remark on the opening night that here was something in Madrid that would be shown to the connoisseurs of the Continent with a considerable measure of pride.

The proprietors of the new edifice are the brothers Prieto, and the architect is Señor Eduardo Ezarraga. The fine sculptural work with which it is adorned is largely due to Señor Escalier, while the pictorial decoration, including the splendid curtain in the medallion style, is the work of Señor Montserin.

There have been good imagination, excellent taste and fine dignity of conception in the rearing of this new theater, and certainly nothing else in Madrid, except perhaps the Teatro Real, is to be matched with it, while even the national opera house falls behind it in many particulars. The Odeon is built on the site of the old Ministry of Public Works, and there has been no want of space. There is roominess everywhere, and a total absence of that crampedness of passages and entrances which is a fault of so many theatrical buildings in Spain. Here in the stalls are no fewer than 500 beautiful upholstered and luxurious seats, from each one of which a perfect view of the stage is to be obtained, the incline of the floor being such that it is proudly asserted that any person may see the performance, despite the fact that the lady in front may not have removed her hat!

The general style of decoration is a blend of classical and modern. There are the styles of Louis XVI and the Renaissance. There is a fine entrance hall, beautifully decorated, two vestibules, and two lounging halls. It is asserted that the system of heating and ventilation is the best installed in any building in Spain, and there is perfect accommodation for the artists.

Only one fault with the construction has been found, and that is expressed in the doubts as to whether the complete removal from view of the orchestra has not been overdone. The musicians are sunk deep in a well, quite out of sight from all parts, and though the idea of this is excellent in its way, some of the critics on the opening night felt that the orchestra are so much out of the way that it was out of touch with the singers, and that it would be found necessary to raise it up somewhat that fair advantage might be taken of the excellent acoustic properties of the establishment. But it should be said that Pardovali brilliantly conducted a fine orchestra.

No more distinguished audience could have assembled for the opening night. There were King Alfonso and Queen Victoria in the royal box, Queen Maria Cristina, the Infantas Isabel and Luisa, the Infante Carlos and the Princes Raniero and Jenaro de Borbon. Their Majesties were accompanied by the Duquesa de Arica, the Duquesa de Vistahermosa, Señora Bertran de Las, the Conde de Velazquez and other personages. Elsewhere in the theater were the French Ambassador, with M. and Mme. de Vienne and Mrs. Baring; the Duquesa de Santo Mauro and her daughter, the Condesa de San Martin de Hoyos and Señora de Martinez de Irujo and many others. Among the distinguished artists present were Mercedes Perez de Vargas, Imperio and Mercedes Perez de Vargas. It was altogether a notable gathering.

The management of the opening productions was wisely handed over to Señor Luis Paris, who has achieved so many notable successes at the Real; and the new theater began its term with a short season of grand opera, opening with Massenet's "Manon" with Genevieve Vix in the title role, and Edmund Clement, a tenor from the Opéra Comique of Paris, in the part of Des Grieux. He is an admirable artist, and the authors are greatly pleased with him notwithstanding some occasional slight deficiencies in voice. Señor de Pozo took the part of Lescaut, and Señor Verdaguer, son of an old favorite who has won many successes in Madrid, sang the bass part admirably.

The performance was excellent throughout, and theatrical and musical Madrid did full justice to the occasion. This opera was followed on subsequent nights by "Mignon" and by Charpentier's "Louise," which was presented for the first time in Madrid. On the latter occasion, Genevieve Vix aroused great enthusiasm for her creation of Louise, and it was declared that there could not possibly be more in the part than she put into it, gesture, accent and expression being always admirable and true, while her singing was faultless and refined. Clement, the tenor, sang finely, and so also did Magnani, the baritone, Señora Palma, Señora Galan and El Pozo.

It was agreed that Señor Luis Paris, the producer, had triumphed all along the line, and after the third and

fourth acts, when the chief artists were called before the curtain, the audience demanded him also, and Pardovali, the conductor, and gave them such warm applause as must have fully gratified them.

ENGLISH NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Aug. 7).—The Coliseum program of the week opening July 30, gives a very good idea of the generous and high class entertainment that is now offered patrons of London's leading variety houses. Only a well supported theater could sustain such ample fare. Here are a few of the 12 interesting items which figure on the play bill: Mrs. Leslie Carver in a one-act piece entitled "The Lady in Red," Charles Hawtry in a sketch named "The Compleat Angler," the Irish Players from the Abbey Theater, Dublin, in James Bernard Fagan's farcical comedy "Dr. O'Toole," Sir Edward Elgar (England's leading composer) conducting his descriptive setting of Rudyard Kipling's stirring sea ballad of the war, "The Fringes of the Fleet"; and Mme. Seraphine Astafeva and company in her cleverly arranged Swinburne ballet called "Before Dawn."

The ballet was given at a charitable matinee and was once engaged for the Coliseum, and its adoption of a more important career was fully justified by subsequent events. The ballet is just one of those delightful tip-toe romances made so familiar some seasons ago at Covent Garden, romance which usually ends in tragedy. This one ends in double tragedy, a suicide and a murder. The story, unfolded with all the grave and silent eloquence of the Russian ballet, tells of the secret love of the dancer Andrene for the King Mandragor, who, setting sail, bids his good Queen Esaline put out the lantern as a signal for his quick return should an enemy appear on the island. In the hopes of gaining the King's affection for herself, Andrene introduces her young brother, Selderence, to the Queen, locks the door upon him and the Queen, and then extinguishes the beacon. When the King on returning beats upon the door, the innocent youth, to save the Queen, leaps into the sea. Breaking in, Mandragor folds his frightened wife in his arms and then stabs Andrene for raising a "false alarm." Mme. Astafeva takes the part of the dancer, and full of expression she makes it, too, with her wonderful command of all the movements and poses of her art. But she was well supported as her principal partner in the sea duex by Alex Goodwin as the brother. This dancer will certainly make a big name for himself when world-touring becomes more easy again.

More than one person had a suspicion that the splendid performance of "The Pair of Spectacles," recorded in these columns in connection with "nave week," was too much of a good thing for a single matinee. And so it proves. It is now announced that Sir John Hare intends to return to the stage with a short run of Sydney Grundy's famous comedy which will begin on Sept. 1. Such ovations as Sir John received last Monday week must be irresistible to one who has still the power to create them.

"London Pride" came to an end at Wyndham's on Saturday, Aug. 4. Gerald du Maurier, after a short holiday, will, fortunately for the revival, be able to play with Sir John Hare in "A Pair of Spectacles," and after that he is producing at Wyndham's a new play by Sir James Barrie.

Following on Mr. Henry Arthur Jones' letter of protest against the neglect of Shakespeare on the English stage, it is interesting to hear that Mr. Leon Salberg of the Alexandra Theater, Birmingham, has arranged with Mr. Norman Partridge to give a Shakespearean season there, beginning in October. The laudable venture will include the novel experiment of a twice-nightly bill. And it is said that if the scheme is successful a long tour will follow and an annual season in Birmingham be instituted. That "it" is the rub. But bravo, Brummington, all the same! Shakespeare twice nightly beats Shakespeare not once annually, Mistress London!

"Wanted, a Husband," which has passed its hundredth performance at the Playhouse, like "A Pair of Spectacles," was something in the nature of a stop gap and, like that piece in its original run, will have to be forcibly removed to make way for some play, arrangements for the production of which have been held up by the interloper. The delayed piece in this case is Michael Morton's Russian drama, "The Yellow Ticket." The chief female part is that of a Jewess, and Miss Gladys Cooper declares it to be the strongest and most serious character she has yet played. Indeed, after playing various types of lovable women since her career started, Miss Cooper suddenly becomes a murderer, her victim being a man who persecuted her, impersonated by Mr. Alan Agnewworth. We are told that to preserve the real Russian atmosphere, "St. Petersburg" (the action takes place before the war) will be pronounced in the real Russian fashion. This seems a little straining for effect. A logical step further would have been to have the whole play in Russian!

Two very cryptic remarks have been dropped within the last few days, one by Mr. Arthur Boucherier and the other in connection with Sir Edward Elgar. The popular actor said it was possible (quote) the nation (unquote) would appear in a very special production as Falstaff. And the other, a musical paragraph to the effect that

Sir Edward Elgar has specially composed a new stage work in which Mr. Arthur Boucherier would appear. Yet nowhere has it been plainly stated that Sir Edward Elgar has written incidental music to "Falstaff," or composed an opera on that subject, and that Mr. Arthur Boucherier will take, probably sing (that is, in the new "sing-song" way which any educationist can do), the name part. But there can be no other deduction from these two independent statements.

"Aladdin" has been chosen by Mr. Arthur Collins for his Drury Lane pantomime next Christmas. The affair is going to be uncommonly eastern, and to that end the British Museum has been rummaged for ideas and effects.

Following upon "The Yellow Ticket" comes news of another compound of "Russia and Tragedy," which bears the cheerful title of "The Living Corpse," being, in fact, an Anglicized version of Tolstoy's drama which achieved fame in Russia. Mile. Ratinova, the actress and singer, will produce the piece at "a West End theater." So many plays, however, are already looking for West End theaters that it is difficult to imagine which theater is meant.

Miss Genevieve Ward, whose delightful portrayal of Mrs. Telfer contributed so largely to the success of the Navy Week matinee of "Trelawney of the Wells," is to accompany Sir George Alexander on his forthcoming tour of "The Aristocrat."

"Cook" is the title of a new farce by Jerome K. Jerome to be given at the Gaiety on Aug. 18.

"Carmine" (so called from being a sequel, as it were, to "Carmen," the heroine being daughter of Carmen and Don Jose) has been postponed from Aug. 15 to Aug. 22.

It is said that when a successor is wanted at Daly's (the receipts of "The Maid of the Mountains," one hears, have equaled those of "The Merry Widow") it will be a musical piece by Dion Clayton Calhoun and Harry Graham, with music by Fraser-Harrison. The atmosphere is Spanish, and the title on the script is "The Vendetta," but no one likes this well-worn title, and the production will probably appear under another name—sometime in 1918.

"OLD LADY 31" AT
PLYMOUTH THEATER

"Old Lady 31," a comedy by Rachel Crothers, founded on the novel by Louis Forsslund and presented by Lee Kugel for the first time in Boston at the Plymouth Theater, afternoon of Sept. 3, 1917. The cast:

Angie Emma Dunn
Abe Scott Cooper
Elizabeth Vivie Ogden
Mrs. Homans Mrs. Felix Morris
Sarah Jane Maud Sinclair
Abigail Anna Bates
Blossy May Galyer
Mary Marie Pecheur
John James J. Mitchell
Samuel Darby Louise Pierce
Mike Thomas Shearer
Elizabeth Elizabeth Leroy
Minnie Lottie Church
Granny Mary Davis
Hopsy Clara Coleman
Harrington Ann Eggleston

Miss Emma Dunn, last seen here in "The Governor's Lady," was the ideal choice for the role of Angie, wife of Abe, the retired sea captain. She leaves the cottage where they have lived for so many years, and goes to the old lady's home. Miss Dunn's truthful acting of the gentle Angie's farewell to the cottage was affecting, because no taint of sentimentality marred the unconscious sweetness and pathos of the character portrayal. The later scenes in the old lady's home, where Abe, much to Angie's delight, becomes inmate number 31, give Miss Dunn play for her delicate but effective feeling for quietly humorous and tenderly sentimental scenes. Miss Dunn's acting is in a quieter key than ever. As always, she gains subtly true effects by her conscientious method of thinking out her role freshly every minute of the play. After every act the audience recalled her with insistent applause.

The production comes to Boston with the prestige of six months' run in New York, with practically the original cast. Mr. Cooper is new to his role, and undoubtedly will mellow in it. Good acting of Abe, which would mean adroit team work with Miss Dunn, probably accounted for a good deal of the popularity of the piece in New York. Mrs. Felix Morris is a delight in her impersonation of Mrs. Homans, whose womanliness now and then pierces a shell of habitual snobbery; and Vivie Ogden arouses frequent laughter by her characterization of a sweetly acid and altogether comic spinster.

Each of the other "old ladies" had their individual merits, special mention being deserved by the two sharply effective bits apportioned to Mary Davis, who made her start in the theatrical profession with Edwin Forrest. Mr. Mitchell plays a manly, ambitious youth with conviction, though hampered now and then by the wordy and sententious speeches that are a minor defect of the play. Auditors could be heard expressing their approval as they left the theater. The general sentiment was that "Old Lady 31" is both a sweet and funny play, and that Miss Dunn is altogether captivating. The piece is here for a long run.

NO CRAIG PRIZE PLAY

Because of the withdrawal of the Craig interests from the Castle Square Theater, Boston, the annual starward prize play will be omitted this season, according to present plans.

"TURN TO THE RIGHT,"
TREMONT THEATER

"Turn to the Right," comedy by Winchell Smith and John E. Hazard, presented by Smith & Golden for the first time in Boston at the Tremont Theater, evening of Sept. 1, 1917. The cast: Jones Bascom Forrest Winant
Mugs William E. Meehan
Gilly DeWitt Newing
Deacon Tillingham Samuel Reed
Sam Martin Edgar Nelson
Lester Morgan Jason Roberts
Isadore Al Siscoff
Moses George Selvin
Mrs. Bascom Ruth Chester
Elsie Tillingham Louise Rutter
Betty Bascom Lucy Cotton
Jessie Strong Alice Hastings
Katie Peggy Boland

Messrs. Smith and Hazard have plotted well against the sympathies and rivalries of their audiences in this retelling of the ever-popular story of Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp. They work pretty steadily on the amusing side of their tale of the regenerated of three former convicts, influenced by the unconscious goodness of a gentle mother, Mrs. Bascom. She assumes that everybody, like herself, is actuated always and only by benevolent motives. One of the boys, Joe, is her son. His pals are Mugs and Gilly, crackman and pickpocket, whom he came to like while in prison. Joe parted with them on the morning of his release from Sing Sing, and went home. He hoped his mother would never find out where he had been during the year and was determined to let alone the liquor that had brought him under conviction for a crime he had not committed. But Gilly and Mugs happen along the very night Mrs. Bascom is to be turned out of her cottage by the village Shylock, who covets her valuable peach orchard. She cannot pay the \$125 due on the mortgage, Joe tells his pals, soon after his touching reunion with mother and sister.

How Mugs and Gilly steal the \$125 from the deacon's strong box, pay him, then pick his pocket and put the money back where they first got it, comprises as gorgeously funny a first act ending as the stage has seen a long while. The rest of the play shows the three Aladdins making their fortunes suddenly by marketing on the wholesale Mrs. Bascom's delicious peach jam. The last act ends in a glow of prosperous honesty with the pals marrying the three prettiest girls in the village.

The whole thing, of course, is pure allegory, despite all its surface realism of pathos and humor. Here and there, perhaps, is a spectator who feels a twinge when the pair of get-whitewashed-quick rascals marry two innocent girls, until it is remembered that the fable is no more to be taken with unmixt seriousness than the original Aladdin yarn in the "Arabian Nights." The playwrights handle their situations with comic bounce and pepper their dialogue with the same sort of surprising retorts that put snappers into vaudeville chatter. Commendable, too, is the taste with which they have drawn the character of Mrs. Bascom, avoiding any hint of preachiness in her lines.

Messrs. Smith and Golden have kept faith with the public in bringing here the New York cast and production. There might be no dissonance in the praise of the play, which is excellent of its sort, if the managers had only had the company tuned up for the new season by some director who was not too familiar with the piece. For two or three players have "dried up" in their parts. The 54 weeks' run in New York has proved them incomplete in their acting equipment for they apparently do not realize that lines cannot be spoken effectively unless there is thought behind each speech, whether the play is having its four hundredth performance or its first.

In this regard, as in many others, Miss Chester proves herself an artist. She feels her part, believes it, and—rare victory over the long run—thinks it. She succeeds in projecting ideality over the footlights, something not too many players can do; and is never cloying for all that she is called upon to be so uncommonly sweet. Miss Rutter achieves a similar effect in her brief scenes as Joe's sweetheart. Miss Cotton, too, may likewise be praised for her unaffected charm in the first act; in the rest of the piece the playwrights make Betty out a ninny. In this first act the authors make many neat touches of rural local color. Their later acts are more according to Keith. Edgar Nelson adds to the fun as an ambitious fat boy, and DeWitt Newing plays with admirable care, yet always with seeming spontaneity.

"Turn to the Right" is cleverly compounded theatrical jam, of the quality George M. Cohan deals in so largely. A little more delectable than usual by something put in by Miss Chester.

Instead of closing their long season last Saturday at the Copley, the Henry Jewett Players continue for four weeks more in "The Man Who Stayed at Home."

"The Girl I Left Behind Me," a melodrama about the Indian wars by David Belasco, popular 25 years ago, is this week's bill at the Globe Theater. Next week the stock company will play "The Misleading Lady."

BOSTON NOTES

Next Monday evening "Good Gracious Annabelle," Miss Clare Kummer's sprightly comedy, comes to the Park Square Theater. The cast seen here a year ago is announced. Beginning next Monday evening "Everywoman" will be presented at the Boston Opera House.

Robert Mantell in Shakespearean repertory is coming to the Shubert Theater for two weeks beginning Sept. 17.

Next Monday evening "Good Gracious Annabelle," Miss Clare Kummer's sprightly comedy, comes to the Park Square Theater. The cast seen here a year ago is announced. Beginning next Monday evening "Everywoman" will be presented at the Boston Opera House.

"THE BETTER 'OLE,"
A MELODRAMATIC
REVUE, IN LONDON

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"The Better 'Ole," or "The Romance of 'Old Bill,'" melodramatic revue by Bruce Bainsfather and Arthur Eliot, produced by Charles B. Cochran at the Oxford Theater, London, evening of Aug. 4, 1917.

LONDON, England (Aug. 8).—In two explosions, seven splinters and a gas attack, "The Better 'Ole" or "The Romance of 'Old Bill,'" written by Bruce Bainsfather and Arthur Eliot, was triumphantly produced on Saturday evening last.

It was feared that three hours of "Old Bill" and his two pals would prove more than the ordinary playgoer could stand, but in spite of certain dull moments, especially toward the end of the play, Mr. Charles B. Cochran's production proved to be full of excitement and amusement.

Before the curtain went up a series of the famous Bainsfather pictures were shown on the screen—surely an error of judgment on the part of the management, as so many of the scenes and especially the jokes were repeated directly afterward in the play, with the obvious result that many fell flat through repetition. The plot of this curious melodramatic revue, with its dashes into musical comedy, is slight and hardly counts; but it is full of delightful cockney humor and with many patches of genuine sentiment.

Old Bill in the first scene—"a gag" near the base—discovers a spy reading a mysterious document which he promptly annexes; and it is this scrap of paper that causes our hero so much trouble and danger, but which in the end gains for him the D. S. O. and the French Legion of Honor.

One of the thrills of the evening occurs when the "Old Walrus" (Bill) crawls over the "top of the bags" at night, blows up a bridge and thus saves a battalion of the French army. We see him return, having obtained his objective, badly wounded, only to be arrested on the charge of having a German plan in his possession and for leaving the trenches against orders. All ends well, however, as Bill, with his two friends, Bert and Alf, obtain special leave and return to Blighty, where we are shown the exterior of the little country public (the Better 'Ole) and his devoted wife Maggie, his own Venus de Milo.

Mr. Arthur Boucherier's make-up, as Old Bill, is simply immense. He has not quite Mr. Jack Humphries' sense of humor, but it would be otherwise difficult to say how the character could be improved upon. As Bert, Mr. Tom Woollett gives a good delineation of a breezy loveless Tommy—a regular Don-John. Bill calls him! While Mr. Sinclair Cotter is excellent as Alf.

The ladies have little to do, but do that little well and add much bright relief to the khaki scenes. Miss Goodie Reeve, daughter of Ada Reeve, sings and acts with much point and promise; her songs "Tommy" and "The Irish Girls" being much appreciated. Miss Edmée Dormeuil works hard and with success as Victoire, the French girl who assists Bill with the German lingo on the spy document.

The music, "composed etc." by Herman Darewski, is bright and tuneful and many of the songs will become popular, notably "Carrying On," "We Wish We Were in Blighty," "This Blinking War" and "Somerset," this last being well sung by Mr. James Pursall.

The authors appeared after repeated calls and Mr. Boucherier made a neat little speech of thanks.

PATRIOTIC PRIZE
PLAY COMPETITION

The Drama League of America offers three prizes of \$500, \$250 and \$100 respectively, for the three best patriotic plays suitable for performance by amateurs. The subject must be American, but need not be historical and the word "patriotic" is to be construed in its broadest sense. Any play conceived in the impulse of "patriotism through service" and dealing constructively with a political, social, economic or other distinctive phase of American life is, for the purposes of this competition, a "patriotic" play. The time may be past, present or future. The plays may be in one or more acts, but only full length plays will be eligible for the first prize.

The Federal Bureau of Education has offered to bring the winning plays, which will be published at a low price, to the attention of schools throughout the country. The judges will be Prof. George Pierce Baker, Miss Edith Wynne Matthison and Percival Chubb, and possibly two others yet to be selected. Detailed information may be obtained of the Drama League of America, national headquarters, Washington, D. C.

"OLD PEABODY PEW" REVIVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Me.—With an audience composed largely of Maine amateurs who have acted "The Old Peabody Pew" by Kate Douglas Wiggin, during the past year, this play was revived by the original cast (with the exception of one player) the evening of Aug. 16 in Tory Hill Meeting House, Buxton Lower Corner, Me. This church is supposed to be the scene of the story, and the first performance was given a year ago by the Dorcas Society of Hollis and Buxton. Mrs. Wiggin read the prologue and the interludes. Since the first performance the author has made many revisions of the text, strengthening and clarifying the action and adding to the humor.

NAVAL BASE IN BRITAIN VISITED

Writer Finds Naval Men Confident of Checkmating U-Boats—Tells of Visit to Torpedo and Gun Schools and Cruise

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—I had the pleasure the other day of visiting an important naval base. I have been at the same place in peace time and seen its harbor and roadstead overcrowded with large warships. The war has altered this. The big warships are out at sea, and the only ships of any great size to be seen are old training ships or mother ships for the small craft. Occasionally you see one of two large ships in dry docks being scraped and having their hulls repainted and their machinery overhauled.

Still there is much liveliness on land and sea. Sailors are training, mechanics repairing, dock workers loading or discharging mercantile ships with all kinds of war materials. Railway wagons are hanging in gigantic cranes to be lowered on a steamer's deck, while another steamer with full cargo is maneuvering out of the quay to join its comrades in the roadstead waiting for escort.

But one sees plenty of small war craft moving in and out or lying in batches at the quay sides. There are many destroyers or large torpedo boats of the newest types, long and low and slender. The newest tendency seems to be to build antisubmarine craft with their structure as low above the surface as possible in order to make it difficult for the submarines to detect them. Besides destroyers and torpedo boats there are a good many small wooden motor launches armed each with a smart gun and capable of an almost incredibly high speed. And in addition there is the familiar steam trawler with a gun or two on her deck. All these small vessels are in for a rest, having patrolled the sea for a time until relieved by colleagues. They are for submarine hunting and also for attacking any German destroyers that may put to sea for a change.

All the naval men with whom I conversed are very confident of checkmating the German submarines. They readily admit that there is no single heroic means of destroying them; but there are several ways of doing it, just as there are several ways of destroying an enemy army; all these methods put together are effective and each of them is steadily taking its toll of the U-boats.

While the German Chancellor assures his countrymen that England cannot hold out "much longer," because of her threatened starvation by the U-boats, there is reason to believe that the British Government has utilized the alleged danger for piling up great reserve supplies. In any case the submarines have given all classes a very wholesome object lesson in economy. To save what can be saved is one way of waging the war, and the English have to be drilled in this as in other war methods. It is confidently asserted that the German Chancellor will learn by his own cost that England saving is not by any means England starving.

We visit a torpedo school on board some old ships linked together and constituting a sort of floating village. Here are shops for repairing torpedoes and a school museum where all kinds of torpedoes are exhibited. The method of using aeroplanes for torpedo attacks was first adopted by the British and later on by the Germans.

In the torpedo school, lectures are given in all branches of torpedo "science," and these branches are many, embracing almost the whole range of mechanics and physics. The pupils also practice handling and firing the torpedoes. Among the many inventions which play an important part in one way or another in the torpedo "science" is the gyroscope for keeping the torpedo on a steady course after being fired. The "mechanical principle" of the gyroscope is the same as that which produces stability in a top or a bicycle when in rapid motion. This "principle" is also followed in the gyroscope compass, which is quite independent of terrestrial magnetism and shows the direction of the true north and south. This is obtained through the gyroscope being arranged in such a manner as to be influenced by the rotation of the earth which is revolving in a constant direction. The gyroscope compass, an American pattern of which was exhibited, is used especially in submarines where a magnetic compass would be too much influenced by all the steel surroundings.

The writer also visited a gun school where the two sailors get their first instruction in artillery. All kinds of naval guns are assembled here, from the gigantic battleship gun in an armored casemate to the tiny pom-pom. It was particularly interesting to see how the giant gun was worked by machinery. Comparatively few people are needed to handle it. The heavy projectile weighing nearly a ton is hoisted up from below, a mechanical ramrod pushes it into the gun, then the charge of powder is put in by the same ramrod, the breech is closed and the gun is ready for firing. All this is done in an astonishingly short time by simply moving a single lever in certain ways. The power used is hydraulic pressure.

All drill with guns as well as torpedoes is carried out in the most thorough and methodical way. Nothing is left to chance. Precision is demanded and learnt from beginning to end, accuracy in handling all these complicated instruments is essential if their full benefit is to be obtained, and gradually perfection is gained and the sailor can move the whole machine just as instinctively as his own limbs.

The interesting trip finished with a cruise at sea in a fast going destroyer. We pass through the fleet of steamers waiting to be conveyed. We count eight Norwegian, two Danish, one Swedish, besides a number of British. Along the coast is a long procession of merchantmen proceeding safely on their course, despite all U-boats. The preying craft are kept safely away by patrolling vessels at short intervals. A great American liner is just coming in, the huge hull of which has been looming in the haze far off on the horizon long before we pass it. Out there, too, in the distance far beyond the circle where sky and sea unite in the sunshine, are hundreds of watchful eyes, scores of naval vessels, controlling every speck on the waves and ready to pour shells and bombs into any suspicious looking spot. Between 5000 and 6000 ships are going in and out every week. I had just a glimpse of this regatta—for like a regatta it seemed—at one of the principal sections of the coast. I came, I saw and was conquered by the fact that six months of intense submarine warfare had not materially altered the magnitude of the grand incessant procession of ships along the British coast, bringing their gifts to the queen of islands.

REAL ESTATE

John J. Coffey has purchased from Julia Sargent, a frame dwelling situated at 72 Wellington Hill Street, Dorchester. There is a land area of 5169 square feet valued at \$1000, which is included in the total assessment of \$5200.

BROOKLINE AND CHARLESTOWN

Property has been sold in Brookline and Charlestown valued at more than \$150,000 assessed valuation; Abraham Zinburg conveyed to Garrett J. O'Riordan et al. a block of brick apartment houses located at 143 and 145 Freeman Street and 281-283 St. Paul Street, assessed for \$107,600 including 18,955 square feet of land. In connection with this transaction Garrett J. O'Riordan et al. conveyed to Abraham Zinburg property in Charlestown as follows: 56 to 60 Chapman Street, 1 to 5 Monument Street, 59 Warren Street, 117 Chelsea Street, a house and lot corner of Bunker Hill and Walnut streets, and a house and lot on Lawrence Street. Also an estate at 21-23 Orange Street, Chelsea, all valued at \$43,700. Chamberlin & Wheeler, Inc., were the brokers.

The same brokers have sold for Mary Y. Craig to John C. Barthelme a single brick dwelling and 4123 square feet of land assessed for \$124,000, situated 1614 Beacon Street, Brookline.

BOUGHT IN CAMBRIDGE

Joseph Lovejoy has purchased from James J. Conley a lot at the corner of Mt. Auburn and Trail streets, Cambridge, containing 10,958 square feet, which he intends adding to the house and lot recently purchased on Trail Street. Watson G. Cutter & Sons were the brokers.

CONSTRUCTION SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk Registry of Deeds for the week ending Sept. 1, 1917:

	Trans- actions	Mort- gages	Amt of money
Aug 27.....	55	25	\$131,064
Aug 28.....	49	23	65,300
Aug 29.....	56	23	77,900
Aug 30.....	60	31	118,350
Aug 31.....	56	31	225,600
Sept 1.....	43	18	45,750
Totals.....	320	152	\$2,692,964
Same week 1916.....	453	239	\$693,250
Same week 1915.....	468	232	1,978,787
Week end Aug 25-32.....	167	67	586,465

BOSTON TO HAVE NINE CONVENTIONS

Within the next two months, not less than nine organizations will hold their annual conventions in Boston, some of them for the first time, according to a statement from the convention bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, today. "This week the American Chemical Society and the International Union of Bakery and Confectionery Workers hold their annual meetings here. Following these come the annual convention of the National Association of State Auditors and comptrollers. The week of Sept. 16 finds the Master Horsehoers' National Protective Association holding its annual convention here, which will bring nearly 1000 people. The week of the 23d the largest business conventions of the year will be held here; the American Foundrymen's Association and the American Institute of Metals bringing about 4000 people.

"The week following the foundrymen's convention comes the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers, which will also conduct an exhibit at Horticultural Hall. Later on, in the early part of November, will come the New England fruit show, which will be conducted this year in conjunction with the annual convention of the American Pomological Society."

APPEAL FOR AID FOR THE BELGIANS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The urgent need of ships to supply food to the Belgian and French people in an area occupied by the Germans is emphasized in a statement issued here by Prensias Gray, American director of the Belgian Relief Commission. Mr. Gray asserts that if these people are to be kept alive during the coming winter, the relief commission must be supplied with 220,000 tons of shipping, or about 45 steamers of average size. Owing to the loss of ships by submarine warfare, the fleet of relief steamers now numbers less than 20, he declares.

REFORM URGED AS PRISON'S AIM

Commissioner Hurd of New York Advocates Course He Thinks Will Make Better Citizens of Men Confined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One of the most thoughtful students of prison reform in this State is Richard M. Hurd, a member of the State Prison Commission. Mr. Hurd is an advocate of the self-government system of prison administration as demonstrated by the Mutual Welfare League at Auburn and Sing Sing prisons, and he gladly gave an interview to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, as a feature of the prison articles which have been appearing in these columns.

"The first step in prison reform," said Mr. Hurd, "is to get away entirely with the idea of punishment. The aim should be exclusively that of reformation. Removal of the offender from society is a necessity, but cruel and brutal treatment is not a necessity. "By punishment is meant the intentional infliction of pain. Indirect punishment in the way of humiliation, loss of freedom, removal from friends, the stigma of society—all of these are unavoidable, and should satisfy the public craving for revenge on the criminal.

"The prison problem is as wide as life itself, for it includes all kinds of men, women and children. Many men of different types have contributed to the problem, and will continue to contribute as the process of improving the treatment of criminals goes on.

"Twenty-five years ago physical tortures were relied upon to obtain what was called discipline. Later the chief feature of prison management was repression—the silent system; men locked in cells 14 hours a day, marched in silence to their meals, eating in silence, working in silence. "The aim of this silence was to prevent evil communications, but the remedy was worse than the disease. Under this lack of self-expression the minds and moral natures of the men deteriorated, so that they left the prison incapable of holding their own in the economic world, and returned in large numbers to the prisons, the only places where they could get along.

"The realization on the part of the better type of wardens, that many prisoners were manly men and fit to be trusted, led to the honor system, which has been successfully employed wherever capably administered. "The final contribution to the spiritual side of prison administration has been made by Thomas Mott Osborne, and consists simply in a different attitude toward the prisoner. The ancient attitude of wardens and public alike toward a criminal is that of fear and hatred. The more modern attitude was that of indifference. The attitude of Mr. Osborne and Dr. Kirchwey is that of genuine love for their fellow man, even though he be sinning and crime-laden. This difference of attitude is not yet appreciated by the public. Many of its results do not show on the surface, and all criminals do not respond to it.

"In the practical administration of the lives of thousands of offenders, great intelligence, experience and judgment are necessary to produce the best results, but the center of the prison problem is to have administrators who will feel and exhibit the sentiment of human affection for those entrusted to them. Wonderful results in changing the hearts of confirmed criminals have been obtained by this attitude, but two practical difficulties remain.

"One of these difficulties is that of finding the high type of self-sacrificing man who will undertake the work of prison administration under the necessary conditions involved. And the second difficulty is that personal influence, to be effective, can be exerted only on a limited number of men, so that many administrators of the type mentioned are needed.

"One aspect of the prison problem on which I have not yet touched is that of restoring, as far as possible, the mental and physical health of the men sent to prison. If there were no feeble-minded people in the world, the prison problem would be easy. If absolute prohibition were enforced, the population of the jails would be cut in half. The use of narcotic drugs brings a steady stream of criminals to the prison's gates.

"The State of New York is about to build at Sing Sing a medical clearing house for all men sent to State prison in that State. A corps of expert psychiatrists, surgeons, dentists, oculists, and doctors will examine and endeavor to cure those newly convicted. The mental capacity of each man will be judged and his allotment of work and character of training determined. Next, the stress will be laid on education, and it is to be hoped that the principal building, both at Sing Sing and at Wingdale, will be the educational building, which will house the primary classes for the illiterate, the higher classes for the more capable, vocational classes in telegraphy, typewriting, wireless, designing, automobile construction, etc.; a library, reading rooms, motion-picture halls, chapel, etc.

"For it should be remembered that the laws of the State provide that the labor of the convicts should be aimed more toward reformation and education of the man than toward the value of his product. This law was passed a considerable number of years ago, but little attention has been paid to it.

"While on the surface it might appear that the State would lose money under this law, the greatest saving to the State is accomplished by so training and educating a convict that he can earn his living when released, rather than that, through incapacity,

he should fall in the business world and again become a charge of the State.

"Outdoor labor on roads and farms does not compete with labor-union industries, and is of the highest physical and moral benefit to the men. The chief objection to it is that most of the men aim to enter industries upon their release, but these they can learn during the winter months, when climatic conditions do not permit outdoor work.

"A wise law was passed a year ago in this State, under which meritorious work on the part of the prisoner shortens his sentence, creating a much-needed incentive. A full, indeterminate sentence similar to that which has been in successful use for 40 years in Elmira Reformatory in this State, would be an advantage to the prison system. With a high type of parole board and wardens, this could be successfully administered.

"To sum up, if the man newly sent to prison is physically and mentally examined and healed, given every opportunity for education and a proper amount of recreation inspired by personal contact with administrators who take a deep interest in him, taught a trade with which to support himself upon his release; and if during his time the atmosphere created by the head of the institution is one of hopefulness, of helpfulness, and moral stamina—that man has every chance to issue from prison a better citizen."

PLANS FOR WORK ON TEMPERANCE IN ARMY CAMPS

Federation Takes Steps to Bring Influences Against Liquor to Bear on Soldiers

Sturdy efforts to bring strong temperance influence to bear on the military camps established in various parts of the United States are being made, a recent step being the designation of the Scientific Temperance Federation of Boston to prepare stereopticon slides to be exhibited in and near the camps. This task has been assigned the federation by the National Committee on Temperance Activities.

Automatic machines will be set up in the camps near post offices, halls, on the streets, anywhere that men are passing or likely to stop. From the slides being made illustrations will be projected that can be seen either day or night.

The illustrations will attractively present well-established facts about alcohol, especially in relation to military life. They are all passed upon in advance by a secretary of the International Y. M. C. A. The machines and slides will be in charge of the Y. M. C. A. and the chaplains. The slides can also be used as the basis for lectures.

Cora Frances Stoddard, executive secretary of the federation, declares the enterprise is meeting with general acclamation from secretaries of the training camps. She is securing funds for its support by voluntary subscriptions. The estimated cost is \$2000, and already \$957 has been raised. It is deemed necessary to raise the remainder of the fund by Sept. 18, and friends of temperance are coming forward with needed assistance.

SHIPPING NEWS

Receipts of fish were heavy at the South Boston mart today, though prices remain high. Swordfish, mackerel and groundfish were all on hand for the opening auction sale of fish at the New England Fish Exchange today. Swordfish arrivals: Star 37 fish, and A. W. Black 32. Mackerel arrivals: Arthur James 36,000 pounds small fresh, 150 barrels salted; Seaman 6000 fresh, Lucia 30,000 fresh, 90 barrels salted; Nautilus 5000 fresh, 50 barrels salted, and E. C. Riggs 8000 fresh. Groundfish arrivals: Steamer Wave 116,500 pounds, schooners Arabia 31,800, Ellen and Mary 40,500, Ruth 27,000, Waltham 17,000, Valerie 57,000, Fannie B. Atwood 44,200, Blanche 29,000, W. H. Rider 23,400, Etta Mildred 35,000, Rebecca 17,700, Viking 20,500, Eva Avina 5000, Olivia Sears 8000, Natalie Hammond 75,000, Ethel B. Penny 28,000, and Frances S. Grueby 23,000. Wholesale dealers' prices per hundredweight: Haddock \$5.50 to \$7.50, steak cod \$12 to \$14.75, market cod \$8 to \$7, pollock \$8.50 to \$9, larke hake \$8.50, small hake \$6.50, and cusk \$7.25 to \$7.75. Swordfish sold per pound for 21 cents, and mackerel 12½ to 13½.

Gloucester arrivals were reported here today as follows: A. P. Andrew 210,000 pounds fresh fish, 2500 halibut, Mary P. Goulart 160,000 pounds fresh fish, Kineo 85,000 pounds salted cod, and the following with mackerel: A. B. Nickerson 5000 pounds fresh, Lucetta 30,000, Philomina 50,000, M. Curtis 30,000, Bethulia 35,000, Joanna 50,000, F. Willett 6000, Sunflower 20,000, Nirvana 85 bbls. salted, Good Luck 110 bbls., Harvard 100 bbls., Grace Otis 60 bbls., and Bettina 35 bbls.

OIL CARGOES MAY BE SHIPPED BY RIVER

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A cargo of oil may be the next shipment to St. Paul from down the river, says the Dispatch. E. F. Goltz and J. F. Kavanagh, who brought the cargo of Illinois coal to the city, have another steamer and barges ready to start for St. Paul, but strike in the Illinois mines has prevented them from getting the coal. Anxious to prove their contention that river transportation is practicable, Mr. Goltz has informed the members of the St. Paul Association that unless a cargo of coal is obtained soon, the tanks of oil will be shipped.

RUSSIA CALLED LOYAL TO CAUSE

Vice-President of A. F. of L. and a Member of Recent Mission Says Country Will Show Its Efficiency in Due Time

Assurances that Russia would be faithful to the cause of the Allies and needed only time to show its efficiency against Germany in the great war, were given to some 4000 persons yesterday assembled on Boston Common, by James Duncan, of Quincy, Mass., vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and a member of the mission sent to Russia by the United States.

The meeting took the place of the parade held in former years on Labor Day. Edward F. McGrady, president of the Boston Central Labor Union, presided. He urged the need of patriotism on the part of men of wealth, saying that labor had done and would do its part and is entitled to a fair share of the profits, but would not submit to exactions by employers using patriotism as a cloak for the piling up of profits. Attempts to break down the child labor laws, he said, were being made, but exploitation of women and children must not be allowed.

Mayor Curley, introduced as the "largest employer" of labor in Massachusetts and the one who had done most to raise wages, spoke strongly also against the possible employment of women and children as a war-time measure.

"Perhaps the proudest moment of my life," said Mr. Duncan in his address, "was when the President wrote me a letter asking me to tender my services to the Russian mission. We went across Siberia to Petrograd and Moscow and back the same way, for President Wilson wanted us to meet the people of Siberia as well as of the older Russia.

"The people of Siberia came to the railroad stations and asked us to tell them the great story President Wilson had for them. I do not know of any spot where the United States is so much respected as in Russia.

"When the revolution came, the whole people received the right to an education, the women were given suffrage, and the workers got the eight-hour day.

"Since the army was with the workmen, the revolution was a success. Don't think there is any danger of tsars in the future. The Russians are tired of them. It was the Tsar who saw to it that the soldiers were not given enough ammunition, so that when the powder ran out and the men ran across the open to get a last thrust in with the bayonet before being shot, they were mowed down by the thousands.

"The Russian people are not for an individual peace. They ask you not to judge them too harshly because they have not done more fighting with the wreck of equipment left them by the deposed tsar. They must wait and build up and equip. Now they have plenty of small arms, but they are shy of big guns. Last year Great Britain sent Russia 100 big guns by way of Archangel, and they are there now because of the wreck of the railroad leading from there to the Russian interior.

"The Russians are doing all that can be expected of them now. When they have become fully equipped again, you will see a drive on the east front that will be one of the greatest surprises in the world.

"There will be a constitutional convention there soon, and unless I miss my guess you will see a constitution modeled closely on that of France and of the United States.

"The Russians fully realize that a democracy, but never a democracy without a republic. In addressing them I always used the word democracy in preference to republic. No less a person than Colonel Roosevelt told me of the possibility that industrial democracy might go ahead of political democracy. And I say to all workmen, the theme of organized labor, internationally considered, is industrial democracy."

"The Tsar is gone forever," continued Mr. Duncan. "Don't let a thought remain in your mind that that there will be more Tsars in Russia."

"The Russian people, following their great revolution, should not be judged by the wreck which was left to them by the deposed Tsar. He, through some of the most diabolical schemes ever hatched, even under absolutism, had left the defensive institutions of that great country in such a veritable wreck, incidental to his purpose of entering into an individual peace with Prussian militarism, that the young democracy had first to endeavor to get munitions and implements for war purposes."

Mr. McGrady said organized labor had raised \$385,000 for liberty bonds and stood ready to make another subscription on the second call. That was the principal reason why there had been no Labor Day parade. There was much applause when he said that 44 large corporations, in the early part of 1917, had increased their profits by \$51,000,000 over the corresponding period of a year ago, and in the light of this fact labor believed it was entitled to more than it had been getting. It was entitled to a fair share of the profits.

"We want to serve notice on the large employers of labor that we intend to fight them just as hard as our boys will fight the Huns across the water," continued Mr. McGrady, "and I want to give notice that the organized laboring men of Massachusetts and of Boston will refuse to allow them to exploit women and children so that their war profits may be swelled."

A resolution asserting that "reactionary and corporation forces are

making every effort to defeat the initiative and referendum in the constitutional convention, notwithstanding an apparent majority of the members were elected favorable to that measure," stated the sense of the meeting to be:

"That we denounce as untrue to the fundamental principles of the American government all those who seek, by evil influence, to defeat the known will of the voters and perpetuate the system of misrepresentative government by a few, which permits all manner of monopolies and speculators to manipulate the market for the necessities of life and rob the public by extortionate prices at this critical period in the world's history."

Mayor Seeks Labor Support

At the annual dinner of the officers of the Boston Central Labor Union which was held yesterday, Mayor Curley made an appeal for the support of organized labor in his campaign for reelection as Mayor of Boston. Mr. Curley said that he had always stood for a square deal for the working people and because of that he asked their support. The Mayor said he is making the campaign for reelection as Mayor on the record he has made as Mayor. He said the city debt had been reduced by \$1,000,000 a year for four years and at the same time salaries and wages had been increased. President McGrady and Vice-President Duncan of the Boston Central Labor Union; Henry Abraham of the School Committee; Representative George Curran, and Henry Sterling, secretary of the Massachusetts Homestead Commission, were also speakers at the dinner.

Parade in Springfield

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A parade of about 5000 labor men filed through the streets of this city yesterday. As characterized by George H. Wren, president of the local Central Labor Union, the parade was intended to "impress the citizens of Springfield that labor, too, has its part to play in the war." Among the carpenters was a group of French workers, who marched behind the Tricolor of France as well as the Stars and Stripes of their adopted country.

CLEANER STREETS URGED

Cleaner streets for Boston and the cooperation of citizens and householders with the Department of Public Works are urged by the Boston Chamber of Commerce in its official publication, Current Affairs. The citizens are told that the Department of Public Works is ready to distribute rubbish cans to those who can use them in various parts of the city. There are large cans to be fastened to polls or to buildings. The chamber asks citizens to fill in formal requests for rubbish cans, mail these to the secretary, promising that the city of Boston will then do the rest. Neighboredness is urged as a point of civic pride.

CROWD AT REVERE BEACH

REVERE, Mass.—It was estimated that more than 100,000 persons visited Revere Beach yesterday, while 4200 bathers were accommodated at the State bathhouse, which will remain open until the middle of the month.

ROME CRITICISM IS ANSWERED

President's Course in Observing Strict Diplomatic Usage in Correspondence With Pope Is Defended as Correct

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dispatches from Rome contain criticism of the President because of his alleged departure from diplomatic usage in sending the reply to the Pope through Secretary Lansing instead of signing the document himself. These dispatches are even sarcastic in their comment on this point, the endeavor being quite evident to make it appear that the President is not familiar with diplomatic usage.

It has been pointed out by some of the President's friends that there are few men in public life who have a keener sense of good taste and diplomatic usage than Woodrow Wilson. "Good taste" is almost a hobby with him.

In the present instance it is noted that the constant policy of the Vatican is to place itself on a diplomatic basis in all dealings with nations. The only sphere where diplomacy applies and where the conventionalities of diplomacy may properly come into play is in the dealings of one government with another. If the President, therefore, had proceeded in his reply in the same form and method used as between one government and another, he would have recognized the Vatican as the seat of a government, would have recognized the temporal power of the Pope. This it has been explained, would have been most gratifying to the Vatican, but a gross violation of diplomatic usage.

It is protested that in his reply the President treated the Pope in a most respectful manner as befitting the high position of Benedict as the ruler of a religious organization. Rulers of nations address the President through their ambassadors here. The Pope has no ambassador, nor would one from him be recognized or received, as the diplomatic corps is limited to representatives of the states of the earth with whom the United States is at peace. Friends of the President believe, therefore, that he exercised his usual good taste in addressing the Pope through the Secretary of State.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

C. L. Bardo, who becomes the president's assistant on the operating staff of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, has been with this transportation system since 1904, but his experience as a railroad man runs back 32 years. Pennsylvania is his native State, and there he first worked. Since 1913 he has been general manager of the New Haven road, and he still will have supervision of the operating department, as well as giving to the new president the benefit of his counsel.

James Edmund Boyd of Greensboro, N. C., United States Judge of the District Court of that State since 1900, has declared the Keating-Owen Child Labor Law unconstitutional, after listening to three days of argument by counsel. The law was to have gone into effect on Sept. 1. An appeal is to be taken to the Supreme Court at once, and a decision hastened by request of the Department of Justice. Judge Boyd is a native of North Carolina. His record as a Confederate soldier was excellent. In 1868 he made law his calling. He has served in the State Legislature and in a constitutional convention. His career in the national service began in 1880, when he was made district attorney for the district over which he now presides as judge. From 1897 to 1900 he was an assistant in the Department of Justice, Washington. His work done there, plus the record of his service at home, won for him the judicial appointment he now has. His decision is a natural affirmation, by a believer in states rights, against what he believes to be federal interference with constitutional privileges of the commonwealths of the nation.

Theodore Lyman, professor of physics in Harvard University, and director of the Jefferson Physical Laboratory, where the soldiers of the United States Army who are specializing in wireless communication and kindred problems, has been commissioned by the War Department as a captain in the aviation corps, and ordered to report for active service abroad. Professor Lyman comes of an old and renowned family in Massachusetts. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1898; having previously joined the faculty informally as an instructor in physics. He formally became instructor in 1902, assistant professor in 1907, and professor last year.

Vance McCormick, chairman of the exports administrative board, and one of the inner war cabinet of the United States, now supplementing the Cabinet, won national fame in the autumn of 1916 by his management of the presidential campaign for the Democratic Party and for his friend, Woodrow Wilson. Since then he naturally has been a closer friend and adviser than ever of the Chief Executive, and ready to obey his summons to any task, however arduous. The new duties will be of this kind, and will call for decision of character, straight thinking and fertility of resource. Mr. McCormick, fortunately, has a good record as a business man, and he has had much administrative responsibility as a public official. Harrisburg, Pa., is his home.

Mary Mills Patrick, who is to be permitted by Turkey to return to Constantinople, with assurance of full protection after she arrives as well as en route, is the president of the American College for Girls, at the Turkish capital. She enrolls young women representing all the races and religions to be found in the Near East, and has so won for itself the regard of Ottoman, Jew and Greek Christian that not even the ravages and hatreds of war have been allowed to stop its work since 1914. Now that Miss Patrick has had a furlough, and has been able to secure funds desired for relief work and institutional expansion, she is to be allowed to return. She is a highly educated, New England-born and Iowa-trained woman, with degrees from some of the best European universities. She went to be the first president of the American College in Constantinople in 1890, and has justified the faith of those who selected her. Along with her administrative duties she has found time for continuing her work as a scholar, as the list of her books shows. She has participated in important congresses

of savants in Europe, and is an admirable exemplar in Europe and Asia of what the best womanhood of the United States is like.

The Rt. Hon. Herbert Samuel, who recently delivered the opening address at the summer meeting of university extension students at Oxford, is himself an Oxford man. While at college he took first class honors in modern history. Mr. Samuel is considered one of the most brilliant of the young Liberals. A close and lucid thinker, he is classed second only to Mr. Asquith for his clarity in debate. Mr. Samuel's political career has been one of unbroken success. Elected for the Cleveland division of Yorkshire in 1902, he became Undersecretary to the Home Office three years later. During the passage of the Children's Act, 1908, providing for the hearing of charges against children in juvenile courts, Mr. Samuel won laurels for himself in his conduct of the bill and was made Privy Councillor. The following year he became Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, with a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Samuel's next post was as Postmaster-General, in which capacity he did much useful work. He has also been president of the Local Government Board, and he was Home Secretary when the Government went out of office at the end of last year.

FRANCE'S DAY IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—France's Day, July 14, was honored throughout Australia and the practical effects will prove very gratifying. In Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, among other cities, large collections were taken up, and the magnificent response made in New South Wales has probably not been surpassed by any place of equal population elsewhere.

Between £175,000 and £200,000 was subscribed in this State in the single day, and a specially honored and historic site was presented to the French nation.

At a great mass meeting in Martin-place the following motion was carried enthusiastically on the motion of Mr. Garland, K. C., Solicitor-General, representing the State Government, supported by the Rev. Dean Talbot and Mr. John Storey, M. L. A.: "That we, the citizens of Sydney, assembled in Martin-place by invitation of the Lieutenant-Governor, desire upon this, the national festival of our glorious ally, to record our deep sense of the immeasurable sacrifice made by the French people in withstanding the greatest menace to liberty that ever threatened civilization; our admiration of the matchless valor of her armies, and the irresistible determination of her civil population which shows no sign of faltering; and our profound conviction of ultimate success in which the arms of our allies will be crowned with a glorious and imperishable victory forever removing the danger of the free democracies being crushed beneath the heel of the Prussian tyrant."

In moving the resolution, the Solicitor-General said that the Government of New South Wales, to mark its appreciation of the great friendship of this part of the British Empire with the French nation, had decided to give in perpetuity to the French nation the place of land on which stood the monument to Admiral La Perouse (the French navigator who visited Australia in its early days). This proposal had originally been made by the Minister for Lands, Mr. Ashford. M. Chayet, Consul-General for France, thanked the citizens of New South Wales, on behalf of the French nation, for their magnificent response on France's Day, and the Government of the State for its handsome gift to the French people. Sir William Cullen, the Lieutenant-Governor, said that France had won the love and esteem of Australia.

WOOL TOPS FOR JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau
MELBOURNE, Vic.—By a return placed before the members of the House of Representatives recently it was shown that 19,469,871 pounds of wool tops had been exported from Jan. 1, 1908, to Dec. 31, 1915. Of this quantity Japan received 17,695,781 pounds.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Those who saw the babies from the day nurseries at the Cottage Place Neighborhood House and on North Bennet Street before they went to the camp on Long-Sought-For Lake on July 1 are invited to come and look them over on their return this week. The improvement in the babies is amazing even to those who see them every day. They have been given the best of care and the cottage, built for their exclusive use and occupied for the first time this summer, has proven adequate to the demands upon it. This is the first time the babies have been taken away for the summer and it has proven so successful that their summer outing seems destined to be one of the important features of the house in future.

To make a pin part for the day nurseries thus transferred to the lake a small prekindergarten class has been held mornings at the Cottage Place Neighborhood House. This closed Friday with an outing to Franklin Park. Classes in sewing which also have been held during the summer closed Thursday with a trip to the Public Gardens, a ride in the swan boats and a visit to the Public Library. Other outings have been taken to Middlesex Fells, the Children's Museum and elsewhere. The library has been open two afternoons a week during the summer.

Dennison House will be closed for repairs and renovation during September. Most of the workers will go away, only the special work for babies being continued.

Housewives in the vicinity of Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House were given a lesson in the drying of vegetables last Friday. Mrs. Esther Taber Fox gave the lesson showing processes with 12 different vegetables.

The children of the house made a good showing of products at the Horticultural Hall on Saturday. Ten of the Boy Scouts are on a camp trip. They started a week ago and will be gone through next Sunday.

During September the house will be practically closed. It will be open in the mornings for any demand that may arise but there will be no other activity.

The farm camp at Boxford of the North Bennet Street Industrial School closed yesterday after a season filled to the brim with joyous summer days. The Caddy camps in New Hampshire will continue through September. English classes for mothers are about the only activity at the school this week but next week with the beginning of public schools, several classes of which are conducted by the North Bennet Street School the place will begin to hum with the interests that characterize it for 10 months of the year.

Mothers of the Cambridge Neighborhood House go today in a body under the leadership of Miss Moore, the new headworker, to the canning station recently opened by the women of Cambridge. They will first visit the station and inspect the work. Then they will be taken to market where they can buy what vegetables or fruit they please and take it to the station for the canning. The canning will be done under their observation so that they may be able to put up things for themselves.

Members of the garden class who have been regular in their attendance during the summer are to have an all-day picnic at Spot Pond today.

From now on until next year the

camp conducted by South End House at Falmouth will be closed, the last group of girls having returned to town. All summer long it has been a joyous place, young working women going down eight at a time for two-week stays. The house at Marblehead will continue open for clubs a few weeks longer. The last group of boys is now at the Winning Farm in Lexington. In all 42 boys have had two-week holiday periods at the farm this summer and 60 girls have been there for the same length of time. The cottage is now occupied with the last family for the season. The cottage has been taken during the summer by families with young children too small to be separated from their parents. Canning is still going on at the conservation center on Pembroke Street. So far there have been put up 550 cans of vegetables and fruit.

Robert Gould Shaw House is closed until October.

Camp Sharon is in full swing. The last of the two-week parties comes home today, but the camp will be open for families all through September.

Soldiers are receiving almost exclusive attention at the Ellis Memorial these days. Boys meet at the house regularly to do things for soldiers.

PICKLED HERRINGS ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LONDON, England—An order has been issued by the Food Controller stating that every person owning or having power to sell any pickled herrings, cured on or after May 1, 1917, of the kinds known as Largefulls, Pulls, Matfulls, Mediumfulls, Matties (guttled and unguttled), Large Spents, Spents and Tornbellies (guttled only), must make certain returns on or before the 15th of each month, beginning with August, 1917, giving particulars of all such herrings owned or controlled on the last day of the preceding month; all sold or disposed of during that month, and any other particulars necessary to complete the form. A person not owning more than 25 barrels at the end of any month is exempt from making a return in respect of that month. The forms are obtainable from the secretary, cured fish committee, Grosvenor House, W. 1.

FISHING ORDER FOR IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
LONDON, England—The Food Controller has made an order providing that the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland may authorize the taking of salmon and sea trout by other means than that of a single rod and line, the date at which such concession shall be withdrawn to be at the discretion of the department. The order also provides that the words of Section 24 of the Act 26 and 27 Victoria, Chapter 114, shall take effect in all fishery districts in Ireland as if, instead of "the hour of 8 o'clock in the evening" they ran "the hour of 9.25 in the evening." This provision is to remain in force until the last day in the current year on which it is lawful to take salmon in nets.

TEACHERS MUST QUIT TOBACCO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
SANTA FE, N. M.—Led by John V. Conway, Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction, county boards of education in practically every county in New Mexico, have extended the rule against the use of alcoholic drinks by teachers to include use of tobacco in any form.

LABOR COMMISSIONS APPOINTED IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Russian Bureau
LONDON, England—The Labor Leader quotes the following passage from a Russian paper describing the formation of labor commissions in Russia:

When the present ministry of labor was formed it was decided by the provisional government to allow the department of factory inspection to continue discharging its functions under the control of the ministry of commerce and industry, the authority of the ministry of labor in regard to factory inspectors being limited to charging them with occasional duties determined under a code of rules agreed upon between the two ministries. It is now considered necessary that the ministry of labor should have special officials of its own throughout the country, capable of bringing to bear upon employers and work-people an influence for the exercise of which the factory inspectorate is not altogether qualified. For the present these special commissioners of the ministry of labor are to be appointed in the principal industrial districts only, the number of persons trained and qualified for the duties being limited. Each local labor commissioner will be provided with the requisite office staff and will be assisted by a council composed of employers and work-people in equal numbers. In any locality in which such a labor commission is set up it will take over from the factory inspectors that part of their duty which consisted in the exercise of mediation between capital and labor. It is thought that these labor commissions will prove extremely useful in facilitating the execution of the various measures which the ministry of labor is now preparing with a view to putting an end to the danger to Russian industry resulting from the present conflicts between capital and labor. Amongst such measures are mentioned (a) a law regulating the right to strike or lockout, and limiting that right in the national interest for cer-

tain classes of establishments; (b) a law concerning chambers of conciliation and boards of arbitration, and making it obligatory for parties to disputes to have recourse to these institutions; (c) a law providing agencies and methods for preventing and relieving unemployment.

THRIFT IN NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Zealand Bureau
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Alluding to the following figures for the Post Office Savings Bank during April, 1917, which show an increase of £197,223 8s. 8d. in the total amount to the credit of depositors over that on the corresponding date, April 30, 1916, the Hon. A. M. Myers, acting Minister for Finance, said: "In view of the war loan which it is anticipated will be floated in New Zealand shortly, it appears to me that the people of the Dominion are endeavoring to make such provision as will enable them to subscribe freely when the opportunity is offered them."

	April, 1917	April, 1916
Deposits	£ 1,446,912 1 8	£ 1,246,058 2 7
Withdrawals	992,966 13 6	989,336 3 1
Excess of deposits over withdrawals	453,945 8 2	256,721 19 6

CONTROL OF FLOUR MILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New Zealand Bureau
LONDON, England—An order has been issued by the Food Controller taking over all the smaller flour mills which use wheat in the making of flour and have not already been taken over, and every provender and grist mill connected with any flour mill as part of the same establishment. From Aug. 11 no wheat must be ground except at a mill in respect of which particulars have been furnished as to the name of the proprietor, postal address of the mill and the hourly and weekly output capacity. The order provides for records to be kept by millers of grain received, held and used, and of such other points as the Food Controller may from time to time direct. Returns must be made as required, and records and documents must be open to the inspection of any authorized person.

FARMERS GRAIN COMPANY FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian Bureau
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Registered with a capital of 100,000 £1 shares the Farmers and Settlers Cooperative Grain Company, Ltd., of this State, will act as grain and produce merchants, exporters, millers, storekeepers, warehousemen and so forth. A. K. Trethowan, M. L. C., to whose enterprise and energy this great cooperative scheme mainly owes its inception, anticipates that the company will play a prominent part in handling the next wheat harvest. It will act as agents for the farmer, receiving, handling, stacking and storing wheat at local centers, and shipping and otherwise disposing of the wheat in the interests of growers. All profits will go to the wheat grower. By loaning £10,000 with the Government wheat pool, the company will be able to act as an agent and acquire the necessary stands in wheat centers. There is a possibility that the cooperative company, if as successful as expected, will control and carry on the wheat pool after the war, working on cooperative lines.

At a recent meeting of members of the Farmers and Settlers Association, it was resolved that the State Department of Agriculture should be freed from "political influence and initiative," and placed unreservedly under the control of duly qualified commissioners or a competent board of control. It was also agreed that the chief way to encourage wheat growing was to open up crown lands for cultivation and run railways through them.

PRESS RESTRICTIONS REMOVED

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent
MADRID, Spain—As mentioned in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, following upon urgent representations to the Premier by newspaper proprietors and editors, the severe restrictions in the press censorship have been removed.

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Wool velours, chevots, mixtures, velvets, kerseys, zibelines and plush coats. In the styles the girls will like—with large collars, convertible collars, belted, full skirted, empire styles, fur trimmings. Many, many varieties in good fall colors. Sizes 13 to 19 and 14 to 18.



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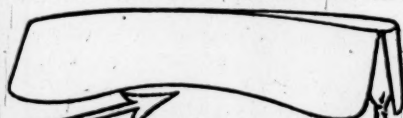
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ALBUQUERQUE

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

A Box of Curios From Pitcairn Island

Away off among the little islands which dot the Pacific Ocean, south of the equator, is Pitcairn Island. A tiny place cut off from any but the most casual and infrequent intercourse with the outside world. Yet it is a busy spot and the women there carry on various activities. Naturally, being out of the regular steamship route, they are obliged to depend upon themselves and their own exertions and ingenuity for most of their daily supplies. A box, containing specimens of their handiwork and some of the things which they have to do with, has recently reached a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and the collection is certainly an interesting one. These were sent by Mrs. Miriam Adams, who is living on the island.

First of all, there is a little basket beautifully and closely woven of narrow strands of palm leaf, with a border around the top of broader strands. This is a flat affair, like a bag with handles at both sides, all as firm and strong as can be. The people there, so Mrs. Adams writes, make hats in the same way and also roofing for their houses. The basket is decorated with a dainty spray of pink roses and green leaves, embroidered on with silk and shaded wool. Also the name Pitcairn is lettered on in purple wool. Another variety of braid, which is light both in weight and color and of an attractive texture, is woven of millet. Sailor hats are made of this, those of the women being somewhat larger than the ones worn by the men. This same plant is used, too, for making the ordinary carpet brooms. The stems of pumpkin vines, which also grow there, are used for making another straw-like braid, which is exceedingly dainty and pretty. This is even lighter than the other, surprisingly so, and the hats which they make from this must, indeed, be delightful to wear. Both this braid and the one made of millet are narrow, being less than an inch in width. A third hat material, which they fashion, is made from the leaf of the sugar cane. That is quite similar to the millet variety, but is somewhat heavier.

Among the flowering plants growing on Pitcairn Island, is the shot lily, the seeds of which are small, hard, dark brown things, closely resembling shot. The children gather these and string them on a stout thread for necklaces. The box of treasures contained a long necklace of these, a very effective adornment.

There were, too, a few pieces of the bread or the substitute for bread, one might better say, which the islanders make and eat. It is made of arrowroot and baked in very thin, hard cakes. One cannot judge fairly of its flavor and goodness after so long a journey, but it seemed not to be a delectable food, as it both tasted and smelled rather more like soap than bread or biscuit.

From the palm leaves which are used for weaving hats and baskets and roofing for the houses, the children make themselves toys, among them quite ingenious little windmills which they can hold up to be twirled around by the breezes, and, for their younger brothers and sisters, neatly woven rattles with shot lily seeds within to furnish the desired noise. Perhaps they sometimes use also the seeds of the soap tree, which are about the size of the ordinary marble and resemble them, except for the fuzzy, flat sort of tuft at one side which makes them resemble slightly a small chestnut. They are round, however, and of a dull, dark, reddish brown. The rattle, which is almost cubical in shape and so cunningly woven that one can see neither the beginning nor the end of it, is attached to a strong, slender bracelet of twisted palm.

Still another flower is the everlasting, which grows there abundantly. These blossoms are much used by the women for trimming their hats, as are other native flowers. Laurels are also made of them, Mrs. Adams says, and are sometimes used for trading on shipboard. They much resemble clover, the deep red clover, as some call it, although they are not really red but a sort of mauve, a rich deep shade, and in size are similar to the smaller variety of clover, the pink or white.

Another interesting curio from this faraway island is a collection of skeletonized leaves of the soap tree, which the girls of the island have decorated for Mrs. Adams, by painting

little sprays of flowers upon them, also Bible texts or references. These make attractive little bookmarks.

There were shells, too, in the box, tiny, little, gracefully curved shells, as thin as glass, some of them clear, others having cloudy effects and beautiful opalescent tints. The children dive and swim for these, and they also may be found in the pools where they accumulate.

In addition to these specimens of the arts and industries of these people, which show their ability and how they use to the best of their power the resources which they have at hand, Mrs. Adams sends a description of how they use coconut milk there, as a substitute for cow's milk. To extract this milk, they first grate the coconut on a rough iron grater, which they have

fashioned. It looks like a flat piece of iron, with a saw-like edge. After grating, allow one cup of very hot water and one teaspoon of salt to each grated nut; pour all of this into a muslin bag and wring it tight with clean hands. This milk may be used just as cow's milk is used. In cold weather, if it is allowed to stand overnight, a very rich cream will come to the top. This, Mrs. Adams avers, is more delicious than butter made from cow's milk. If, for instance, you are cooking canned tomatoes, just add some of the coconut milk or cream, the last thing before serving, and it will be found a welcome addition. Also, she considers that sage custard is most delicious when made with coconut milk.

A New Flower Holder

Have you seen the latest thing in small flower holders? You may find them in at least one large New York shop now, and they are attractive things. They look like tiny flower pots, but instead of being open at the top to be filled with earth or moss or anything of the sort, they are covered over, except for a small opening in the center, from which a tall, slender glass tube, a bud vase, arises. This, of course, is supposed to hold but one blossom. The larger flower pots, however, will really hold two or three, as their tubes are slightly bigger. The pots come in various materials, some being covered with leather in different colors. They really are quite good looking. And they come with little saucers or pedestals.

Who Makes the Fashions?

of evolution. Just to prove the rule, there are the exceptions; for what dressmaker or designer can always anticipate the whims of the women for whom he is preparing styles? Man may declare for a mode, but if it does not please the women, he cannot make them accept it.

Who, then, are the directing forces in this evolution of the fashions; who creates and sponsors, the modes to be accepted or rejected? In the United States of America, the progressive and enterprising fabric manufacturer is, perhaps, the dominant one. With his materials, he inspires the modes, but even he does not work independently.

He follows closely the trend of the fashion. Long experience has made him a fashion expert, for, to anticipate a mode successfully, the creator of it must be a keen student of both fashions and women. He must be continually alert. To confirm his opinions, he is in touch with fashion scouts all over the world, who are constantly reporting to him the fashion rumors in their part of the globe. He studies the history of fashion, for it follows tradition and is ever repeating itself. He appreciates, too, that great national and international events are reflected in the modes. All these and many other issues he takes into consideration and evolves therefrom a fabric.

For instance, one big silk manufacturer in New York is just now holding an exhibition of French manikins, dressed in modern adaptations of peasant costumes from all over the world. Why? Because it is believed, in this house, that this will be the new style note for spring—and spring fashions have to be decided upon long before any woman has ever dreamed of thinking about them. In fact, for a whole year the manufacturer may have been planning the fabrics which you are not to wear until after you have bought your clothes for some three seasons, perhaps, summer and fall and winter.

A great national event inspired the motif for these. Russia asserted her independence; the eyes of all the world were focused upon her in her struggle for democracy. This particular manufacturer recognized the situation, and appreciated the fact that everything pertaining to Russia would be of interest for many months. He decided to express, in a fabric, the trend of the times. As 80 per cent of the population of the new Republic are said to be of the peasant class, this class would be, naturally, the most representative. Therefore the modes should be fundamentally those of the peasant.

At about the same time the United States entered into the great war, and a wave of conservatism swept over the land. The garish, the freakish and the bizarre are out of place. The demand everywhere is for simplicity, an elimination of the superfluous and the frilleries. We are getting back to fundamentals, and the fundamental costume is the peasant costume. Here, then, are two developments in the evolution of fashion, both tending toward the same goal, the peasant costume.

Given the fabric and the idea, the next step in the creating of a fashion, from loom to consumer, is to bring the "tools" to those who know how to make the best use of them. And this is just what the exhibition of the dolls is doing. It is giving to the designers of the big dressmaking houses a fund of ideas, and is showing them how they can develop them to the best advantage. These little manikins, dressed in a variety of these peasant costumes, which are going to appeal to those who delight in simple, yet picturesque and effective, dresses. Each costume is distinctive, and yet each is wearable. All are modern, for, while certain features of the peasant costumes have been retained, they have all been adapted to the requirements of the American woman.

There are adaptations, for instance, of the French peasant's costumes, where the laced bodices, the pinnies and the quaintly puffed sleeves have been adopted. The typical kichoshok and the miter-shaped headdress of the Russian peasant easily distinguishes the new ruff-a-nuff, the fabric based on the Russian theme. The kerchief and the cleverly draped burnous would stamp the dress built on the native Italian costume, and the inevitable touch of black lace in a frock frankly modern would cause you to exclaim "Spanish," and be correct in your guess. The sports costume might well be claimed by America, for, if the outdoor costume is not her native one, what is it? Each small costume is exploited in a fabric that is an exact replica, in miniature, of the silk fabrics that this silk house is already selling for spring; but these little dolls could never wear patterns as large as those in the original, so, in order to get the correct proportion, the designs have been hand painted on the fabrics. The same attention to detail is evident everywhere, for the hooding, hatting and coiffing of these little ladies is just as up-to-the-minute as it would be were they able to bow you a gracious farewell and stroll off up Fifth Avenue.

The designers are learning, too, that, in a few months, they will have to solve their sartorial problems in many new designs. In accord with

the general trend of fashion, these designs are not so conspicuous as in past seasons, but quite as artistic. There are various all-over effects, many showing unusual star and disk shapes, filled in with curious designs and connected with a trailing scroll, designs that make one believe that there really is something new to be had, after all, or, at least, a new presentation of designs. There is, too, an adaptation of a medieval idea—exceptionally applicable to the peasant costume—in the solid blocks of color, generally of two different shades, such as black and fawn, each inscribed with an ingenious scroll, somewhat resembling a monogram.

The spring rainbow of next year promises to be an unusually appealing one. The blaze of color of other seasons has been toned down. Just as we are demanding simplicity in the modes, so we are insisting upon the more subdued colorings. But the subtlety of the new colors alone and in combination is quite as interesting, perhaps more so, and these colors, while they are not flamboyant and bold and daring, are colorful and radiant and clear. There is nothing uncertain, nothing muddy in the new tones.

Nothing, you will note, is left to chance in the creating of a mode, fabric, color, style, all are developed logically; nothing, that is, over which the fashion creators have any control, but no man can foretell the ways of women and it is the ways of women of social prominence and fashion prestige that make of a mode the fashion. And the mode that is in the making today will not be presented for final judgment until the women are again demanding clothes for the sunny Southland, with its singing birds and blooming flowers.

An Improvement on the Garbage Pail

"You city people, who just put your garbage can on the dumb waiter and send it down stairs for the janitor to attend to, or if you have whole houses, set out your cans for the city to take care of every day, do not have the same sort of a problem that we who live in rural districts have to contend with," remarked the woman who lives in the country. "You don't have inquisitive cats and dogs, coming to investigate them and scattering their contents, far and wide. To prevent that annoyance, I have invented a new kind of garbage pail. It is not a pail at all, to be exact; instead, it is a large stone crock. The cover, of course, is much too heavy for the cats to knock off; it fits on the jar, so that the edge is flush with the edge of the crock and there is no rim to push up."

"When the colored woman who collects our garbage for her pigs comes to get it, she empties out the contents into her own container, and washes out the jar. So you see, there is no odor to attract flies; and the jar is too heavy for the cats and dogs to knock over. That is, none of them can, except perhaps the big dogs that come around occasionally. We are trying to get one of the native potters here to make us a somewhat heavier crock, just for this purpose, one that will be heavy and solid enough to foil any animal. We find this a decided improvement upon the old pail, and so like to tell all our country friends and neighbors about it."

Seen in the New Styles

Two conspicuous points in the new season's fashions will be the close shoulder line and the use of flying panels.

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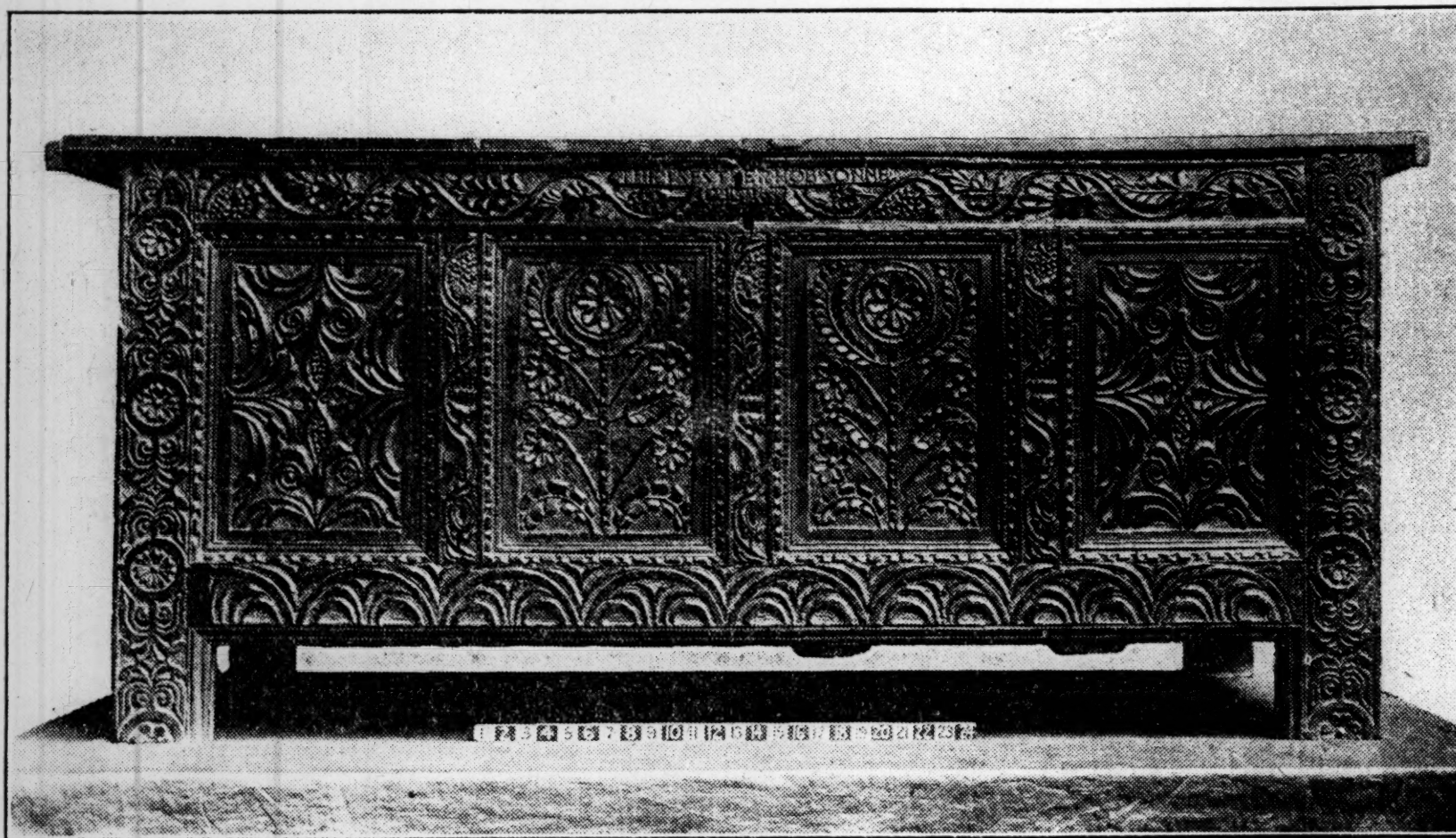
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Seventeenth Century Oak Chests



Reproduced by courtesy of the directors of the Victoria and Albert Museum

An English Seventeenth Century oak chest

LONDON, England.—It is quite a good plan for anyone who wishes to acquire some old furniture, without any large expenditure, to make his first start with the purchase of a Seventeenth Century oak chest. Good specimens are fairly plentiful, and genuine, if not especially remarkable, chests of this period abound. Earlier specimens are much rarer, but the

chests of the Seventeenth Century have come down to modern times in larger numbers, probably, than any other article of furniture. They are useful things, too, and their holding capacity is great; the only objection which can be advanced against them, from this point of view, is just the one which, no doubt, caused them to be superseded, as the chest of drawers

was slowly evolved, and that is the fact that, if an article at the bottom of the chest is wanted, everything else must be turned out in order to get at it; and, where a large oak chest is concerned, this is somewhat of an undertaking. Seventeenth Century oak chests show a variety of patterns and designs, and few of them are exactly alike,—a fact which adds to their in-

terest. Most of them are elaborately carved, but, in by far the majority of cases, the carving is almost entirely confined to the front of the chest and the ends and lid are left comparatively plain. As a general rule, the chests have three panels in the front, though there are numerous exceptions. Very often these panels are enclosed by carved arches, in other cases simply by square moldings. The panels themselves may be either inlaid, or carved with varying degrees of elaboration. The patterns shown in the carving are varied; conventional flowers and leaves form the basis of a good many designs, although the architectural features of the earlier chests had not been entirely superseded. The mixture of inlay and carving in some of the chests has a particularly happy effect, and a considerable number show this combination, though the majority are only carved. A Seventeenth Century chest, in the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, possesses an interesting feature in the shape of the owner's name and date, the upper rail being inscribed with the words, "This is Esther Hobsonne (s) chest 1637." This chest has an elaborately carved front, containing four panels, divided by what are known as stiles. In common with the upper rail, these inner stiles are carved with a conventionalized vine-trail pattern, which is, to some extent, reminiscent of the beautiful vine trails seen in the carving in Gothic church architecture. The two outer stiles and the lower rail show conventional designs, and the two center panels have a variation of an upright and branching floral pattern, which is often seen in furniture of this period. The lid and ends of this chest are quite plain. Chests, showing the linen-fold pattern, sometimes date from the Seventeenth Century, although this pattern belongs properly to an earlier period. By far the greatest number of the chests of the Seventeenth Century are made of oak, but specimens are also to be met with in elm, cypress, cedar, and chestnut.

Baked Peaches

A Favorite Southern Dish This is a very simple, if a somewhat unusual, dish. Wash and peel good sized ripe clingstone peaches, but do not cut them in two nor try to remove the stones. Put them in a saucepan with sugar and a very little water and let them simmer gently until tender. Then turn into a baking dish—one which may be used upon the table—and bake in a moderate oven, until the sirup becomes thick and rich.

Oatmeal Biscuits

One-fourth pound fine oatmeal, ¼ pound flour, 2 ounces sugar, 2 ounces butter (melted), 1 egg, a little milk. Mix the oatmeal, flour, sugar, and melted butter together, add the beaten egg; knead lightly on a floured board; roll out thinly; stamp into rounds. Lay on a greased tin and bake 15 minutes in a moderate oven.

Meat Substitutes

"At present, we are not advising meat substitutes because they are cheaper, for they are not, but because it is the request of Mr. Hoover that we conserve the meat supply," said Mrs. Alice Shurley Houston, at a Home Preparedness weekly demonstration lesson in Chicago, Ill. "There are several dishes which may be prepared to take the place of meat, with cheese, nuts, and beans. The following give satisfaction and are hearty enough for substitutes."

"One cup of dried bread crumbs, put through the food chopper; 1 cup of nuts, chopped; any kind of nut will do (in this recipe, I am using peanuts); 1 cup of cooked beans, lima or soy beans; any kind except wax or string; salt and pepper to taste. Add a little onion juice, and milk enough to mix to the consistency of dressing, usually about ½ cup, according to the dryness of the crumbs and the moisture of the beans. If you wish to slice this cold, use an egg, but it is not necessary. It should be baked until well heated through and browned."

"A good sauce for this is an onion sauce. To 1 tablespoon of chopped onion, add 3 of butter, 1 tablespoon of flour, or ½ a cup, if you wish it thick, and 1-3 to ½ cup of milk. Slightly

brown the onion juice in the butter, add the flour, the milk and seasoning, and let it cook in a double boiler till thick. This is a good sauce for fish of all kinds.

"Soy beans are a puzzle to some people. I cook them this way: Soak all day, boil an hour, plunge in cold water, rub to get off the outside skin. Put into the fireless kettle, pour over them the molasses, salt and pepper and mustard, bring to the boiling point, let them simmer, then put into the fireless cooker over night. Next day put into the oven and bake for half a day. 'Cheese Fondue'—One cup of dry bread crumbs, 1 pound of cream cheese, cut in pieces, being careful to cut off the rind of the cheese, but there is no need of grating cheese, 1 cup of scalded milk, yolks of 2 eggs, ¼ teaspoon of salt, a little paprika, the whites of three eggs, keeping the yolk of one for sauce.

"Mix the cheese and bread crumbs thoroughly with scalded milk. Add the seasoning and the yolks of the eggs. Fold into the mixture the whites, beaten to a stiff froth. Bake 25 or 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Serve at once. If you want this to stay up very smartly, sift over the mixture, before baking, ¼ of a teaspoon of baking powder."

The Story of Tapestry

Tapestry has been a subject of special interest since the applied arts have held the attention so prominently. Few lovers of the beautiful in art but feel a thrill of pleasure at sight of one of these old woven paintings of past days and deeds. To the social student, these woven pictures are open books. In the soft colors, the dainty figures, the battlements and towers, the closely packed scenes of rural and castle life live again the days of chivalry and romance. From them, fabric and fashion, pastimes and the workaday world are revealed. In these beautiful tapestries, great events of far distant times have been caught and pictured. The deeds of an Alexander, the wars of French kings, the defeat of the Spanish Armada, the victories of Wellington, are imbedded by the "tapisseries" art. In tapestry weaving, the warp is the foundation, but it is concealed by the wool or weft, as it is not in ordinary weaving. This kind of weaving is very old, and is confined to no one part of the world. In 1500 B. C., authorities tell us, it existed, with the elaborate pattern of the lotus flower in brilliant blue and red, and the papyrus in blue, red, and yellow on a white ground. In the Bible, there are several references to the use of

tapestry in the temples. The Greek Pantheon was adorned with them, and the poetry of the East gives many pictures of this early domestic art. In Rome, tapestry weaving was done by the women slaves, under the direction of the mistress of the house. According to Ovid's "Metamorphoses," the subjects were mythological, done in most exquisite colors. It is stated by a good authority that the Scandinavian races were skillful weavers of tapestry, for among some of the relics of their art are old treaties in tapestry. The looms of these northern races were somewhat similar to those used by Penelope and her maidens, the warp being kept in position by weights, instead of the usual method of attaching the ends to cross poles.

Tapestry weaving came early into France, which, from the first, has taken the lead of all the rest of the world in this branch of art. The Ninth Century finds the "tapisseries" settled in Arras. Charles of Burgundy became their enthusiastic patron. It was there that some of the gorgeous tapestries of gold and silver were made, which were often given as presents by that art-patron to the monarchs of England and France. Chaucer mentions "The tapisserie" in his "Canterbury Tales." They seem to have been common in England at that time. In an inventory of Richard II., as many as 50 tapestries are mentioned, some the gifts of Duke Charles of Burgundy. When Charles the Bold was captured at the Battle of Nancy, many of these beautiful tapestries were taken. It is said of him that he always carried his tapestries with him, into his camps. After this time, the Arras prosperity began to wane, and this marks the end of the first period of tapestry weaving in Europe.

The English tapestries were largely made by Arras merchants and "tapisseries," settled in England. Among the most of the finest specimens of tapestries, made at that period, were the Guy of Warwick tapestries, in which are told the adventures of that wandering squire. Some of these Arras "tapisseries" wandered to Italy and there began the most artistic period of Italian tapestry weaving. At Venice and Ferrara, great tapestry establishments flourished, patronized by the great d'Este family. The subjects, as with all the artists of that period, were sacred and mythological, yet always with the current costumes and social fashions of the time and country as a setting. The stories depicted were foreign, but the lives and characters local.

In the Fifteenth Century, it is impossible to overestimate the use of tapestries for decorations, both within and without the home. They were

rich in velvet and gold. The artists had grown cunning with their shuttles and the features of the figures were most lifelike. You find that the eyes are of blue or brown or gray, and the flesh very natural; there is characterization in the figures of the groups. Clouds and water and flowers are most convincing.

In the middle of the Fifteenth and early Sixteenth centuries, the change comes,—horizontal scenes, one above another in a panoramic effect, with a surrounding floral band. In Hampton Court, are some fine specimens of this style. In Brussels, the place to which French "tapisseries" had gone from Arras, was the center of this art. To these artists, Raphael sent his famous cartoons as models for their work.

They came to England in 1630, under Charles I., and from them the finest English tapestries were made. These tapestries effected a great change in English tapestry weaving. To bring out the colors and turn out work more rapidly, the "tapisseries" in Brussels began to use dyes for the eyes and cheeks of the figures. All kinds of makeshifts crept in, and, finally, the "tapisseries" were driven by religious persecution into France, England and Germany.

In the Seventeenth Century, royal patronage became popular. At Mortlake were the Crown works, and in Paris the Gobelins factories under Louis XIV. Royal patronage in England, from Henry VIII's time to Cromwell's, with the single exception of Queen Elizabeth, was common. Good Queen Bess, it is said, often ran her sword through the rarest of the tapestries, lest a spy were secreted behind the wavy folds. Under Charles V the tapestries became like portraits, with elaborate borders. In France, Rubens and Van Dyke supplied designs for the workers, and the most famous tapestries were turned out at this period, immortalizing Louis XIV. The royal palace series, 12 in all, are the most important. Hunting parties were framed in with landscape, with palace in the background. The Gobelins tapestry works remain to the present time, but present-day tapestries do not equal those of the Seventeenth Century.

THE HOME FORUM

Grace to Help

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE coming of Christian Science is like rays of light streaming into a dark place. In bringing the truth about God and man to the world, Christian Science is dispelling the errors of material sense which have shrouded mankind as in thick darkness. Truth is always illuminating; it always destroys the false. And Christian Science, because it reveals the absolute truth, is the greatest agent in the destruction of error before the world today. Mrs. Eddy, when she discovered divine Science, did not create anything—no human being ever added an iota to the complete and perfect creation of God. Mrs. Eddy, however, made a great revelation as to the nature of God and His perfect creation.

On page 340 of Science and Health is written a declaration of truth which gives all who read it much food for reflection and constitutes a basis from which to resolve the human problem as it presents itself to mortals. "Divine Love is infinite," Mrs. Eddy there writes. "Therefore all that really exists is in and of God, and manifests His love." How many have ever thought seriously over the fact that divine Love is infinite? Ever since John, with his clear metaphysical understanding, stated the truth that God is love, no doubt the truth has been accepted by many in a general sort of way, but there is no question as to that mankind has failed as a whole to fathom the meaning of the statement and, in consequence, has deprived itself, to the extent of its failure, of that grace to help which it is in the power of God to grant.

Christian Science, then, reveals that divine Love is infinite. If divine Love is infinite, divine Love alone has real being and no other power exists as reality. But what does the human mind believe? It believes that evil has real existence, that all kinds of mental states exist, the very opposite of what

can be called the creation of Love. It believes that these states of mortal mind are powerful to produce discord or inharmony. And what results? Just exactly what the human mind itself believes will happen. Hence the wall that arises from the world of human beings. It is a wall breaking forth from the heart of a people ignorant to an extraordinary degree of the living and true God.

In his Epistle to the Galatians Paul writes: "But when it pleased God," who "called me by his grace, to reveal his Son in me, that I might preach him among the heathen; immediately I conferred not with flesh and blood." It is as if the Apostle were recording the true relationship ever existing between God and man, the relationship which Christian Science makes so plain. What is this true relationship? It is that of unalterable union between God, as infinite Mind or Love, and man as the spiritual idea of infinite Mind or Love. That is the indissoluble connection between God, the Father, and man, His spiritual offspring. It is not a relationship which requires to be established; it has always existed; it will ever continue to exist; but human beings have to know about it, and as they do so they find themselves more and more the recipients of the grace of God which is commensurate with infinite Love. The measure of the power of God to help is unlimited. How well Mrs. Eddy expresses this in Science and Health (p. 494): "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need."

But it is not sufficient that a man be told the truth, he must put it into practice if he would benefit by it. Unless a child practices the rules of arithmetic he will never become an arithmetician. So, when one has had the spiritual truth told him that divine Love is infinite, he has got to reap the blessings of the truth by applying it to one and all of the problems of

his life. Thus, suppose the temptation came to him to believe that he was being victimized by some form of evil apparently acting through a person; what must he do? Is not the grace of God present to help him? Is not divine Love infinite? Most assuredly divine Love is the one infinite power. He must, therefore, at once deny reality to the error which tempts him to believe in the power of directed evil. Evil is the fallacy which, more or less, is trying to deceive all mankind; but it is a fallacy; it is a false belief and, as such, it is destroyed by the knowledge that divine Love is infinite. Human beings suffer because they fear the belief called evil, not because evil is a real power.

Again, is the grace of God present to help one who is suffering from some disease? It is. Infinite Love is ever present. And there is no type of disease believed in by mankind which divine Love cannot heal. If there existed in belief a single disease which divine Love could not heal, then divine Love would not be infinite in power. But it is. Therefore there is no incurable disease. With God nothing but good is possible. If one doubts this, let him turn to the recorded life of Jesus in the New Testament. There he will find the power of the truth at work demonstrating the grace of God, proving that divine Love is infinite.

The Master never doubted the fact, and his faith in good destroyed all varieties of the illusion called evil or disease. Referring to the awakening of Lazarus from the sleep of death, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, pp. 493, 494): "If Jesus awakened Lazarus from the dream, illusion, of death, this proved that the Christ could improve on a false sense. Who dares to doubt the consummate test of the power and willingness of divine Mind to hold man forever intact in his perfect state, and to govern man's entire action?" God's grace is eternal because divine Love is infinite. That is what the world has to learn. As it does so joy and gladness will replace sorrow and gloom, health of body and mind will increase, for mankind will know that "all that really exists is in and of God, and manifests His love."

The Immediate Duty

It is by the active pursuit of an immediate duty that the vista of future duties becomes most clear, and those immersed in active duties are usually little troubled with the perplexities of life, or with minute and paralyzing scruples.—Lecky.

Lord Byron Desires a Partnership

The following letter was written in Pisa on August 26, 1821, by Shelley to his "dearest friend," Leigh Hunt: "Since I last wrote to you, I have been on a visit to Lord Byron at Ravenna. The result of this visit was a determination, on his part, to come and live at Pisa; and I have taken the finest place on the Lung' Arno for him. But the material part of my visit consists in a message which he desires me to give you."

"He proposes that you should come and go shares with him and me, in a periodical work, to be conducted here; in which each of the contracting parties should publish all their original compositions, and share the profits. He proposed it to Moore, but for some reason it was never brought to bear. There can be no doubt that the profits of any scheme in which you and Lord Byron engage, must, from various, yet cooperating reasons, be very great. As for myself, I am, for the present, only a sort of link between you and him, until you can know each other, and effectuate the arrangement; since (to intrust you with a secret

which, for your sake, I withhold from Lord Byron) nothing would induce me to share in the profits, and still less, in the borrowed splendor of such a partnership. You and he, in different manners, would be equal, and would bring, in a different manner, but in the same proportion, equal stocks of reputation and success. Do not let my frankness with you, nor my belief that you deserve it more than Lord Byron, have the effect of deterring you from assuming a station in modern literature, which the universal voice of my contemporaries forbids me either to stoop or to aspire to. I am, and I desire to be, nothing.

"I did not ask Lord Byron to assist me in sending a remittance for your journey; because there are men, however excellent, from whom we would ever receive an obligation, in the worldly sense of the word; and I am as jealous for my friend as for myself; but I suppose that I shall at last make up an impudent face, and ask Horace Smith to add to the many obligations he has conferred on me. I know I need only ask."

The Lamp of Beauty

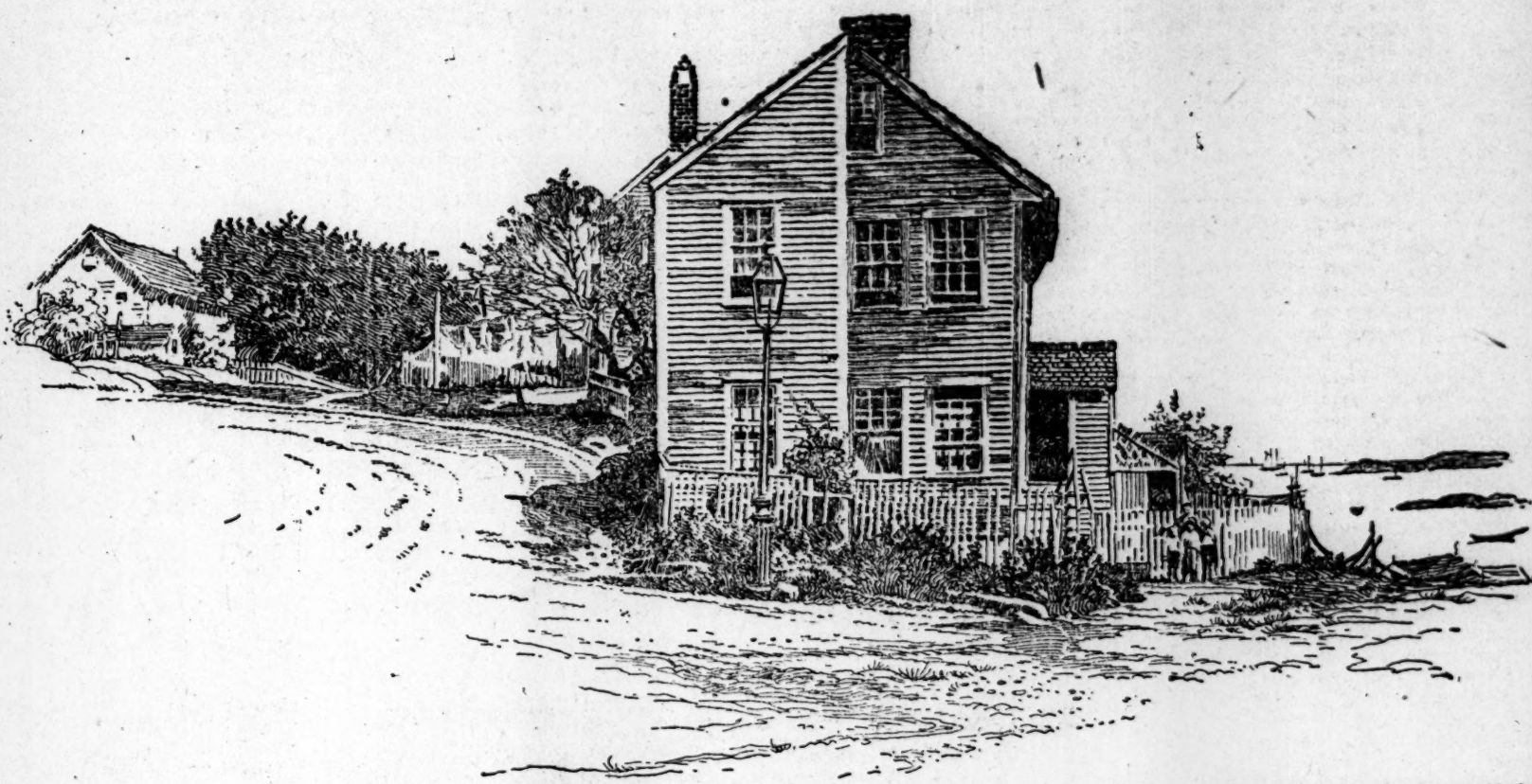
In Ruskin's "Seven Lamps of Architecture," a wonderful chapter on the lamp of beauty can be found. From it we quote the following:

"I cannot consider architecture as in anywise perfect without color. Further, as I have noticed, I think the colors of architecture should be those of natural stones; partly because more durable, but also because more perfect and graceful. For to conquer the harshness and deadness of tones laid upon stone or on gesso, needs the management and discretion of a true painter; and on this cooperation we must not calculate in laying down rules for general practice. If Titian and Giorgione are at hand, and ask us for a wall to paint, we will alter our whole design for their sake, and become their servants; but we must, as architects, expect the aid of the common workman only; and the laying of color by a mechanical hand, and its toning under a vulgar eye, are far more offensive than rudeness in cutting the stone. The latter is imperfection only; the former deadness or discordance. At the best, such color is so inferior to the lovely and mellow hues of the natural stone, that it is wise to sacrifice some of the intricacy of design, if by so doing we may employ the nobler material. And if, as we looked to Nature for instruction respecting form, we look to her also to learn the management of color, we shall, perhaps, find that this sacrifice of intricacy is for other causes expedient.

"First, then, I think that in making this reference we are to consider our

building as a kind of organized creature; in coloring which we must look to the single and separately organized creatures of Nature, not to her landscape combinations. Our building, if it is well composed, is one thing, and it is to be colored as Nature would color one thing—a shell, a flower, or an animal; not as she colors groups of things.

"And the first broad conclusion we shall deduce from observance of natural color in such cases will be, that it never follows form, but is arranged on an entirely separate system. What mysterious connection there may be between the shape of the spots on an animal's skin and its anatomical system, I do not know, nor even if such a connection has in anywise been traced; but to the eye the systems are entirely separate, and in many cases that of color is accidentally variable. The stripes of a zebra do not follow the lines of its body or limbs, still less the spots of a leopard. In the plumage of birds, each feather bears a part of the pattern which is arbitrarily carried over the body, having indeed certain graceful harmonies with the form, diminishing or enlarging in directions which sometimes follow, but also not unfrequently oppose, the directions of its muscular lines. Whatever harmonies there may be, are distinctly like those of two separate parts, coinciding here and there only—never discordant, but essentially different. I hold this, then, for the first great principle of architectural color. Let it be visibly independent of form. Never paint a col-



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Site of the Old Fountain Inn, Marblehead, Massachusetts

"Even at the present day, when the 'Neck' is overrun by the too-civilized cottagers, to whose gilded ease summer life everywhere most patiently conforms, Marblehead is one of our coast wonders,—a fortress perennially held by beauty, and dedicated to her use," says Alice Brown, writing the story of the old Fountain Inn. "The

town itself was fantastically built, as fit by a generation of autocratic landowners, each with a willful bee in his bonnet. Upstairs and downstairs ran the streets; they would have respected not my lady's chamber. Their modest dwellings seem by no means the outcome of a community governed by common designs and necessities;

rather they voice a capricious and egotistic individualism.

"Well, you see," said an old Marblehead, indulgently, "they built the houses fast, and the streets afterwards. One man says to himself, 'I'm a-going to set here; you can set where you're a mind to.' But," he added, in loyal justification of his

forbears, "I tell ye what 't is, they done the best they could with what they had to do with."

"For they were governed by no inexplicable and crazy fancy—these sturdy fishermen of Marblehead; they were merely constrained by the rigid requirements of their chosen site. Building on that stony hillside, they were slaves of the rock, dominated by it, pressed into corners. The houses themselves, were founded on solid ledges, while the principal streets followed the valleys between; and with all such rioting of irregularity, that long-past generation was well content. A house set 'catty-cornered' to the world at large, sovereign over its bit of garden, was sufficient unto itself, overtopped though it were by the few great colonial mansions, upspringing here and there, or by the solid dignity of the Town-House. The smaller dividing paths, zigzag as they would, led to all the Romes of local traffic, and presently the houses followed the paths, the paths developed into rocky streets, and lo! there was Marblehead, a town dropped from the skies, and each house taking root where it fell."

"Norway's Uncrowned King"

"Some writers, like Ibsen, seem to disappear behind their own work. With Björnsterne Björnson it was different. In his case the man tended constantly to obscure the work. The reason lies near at hand. Ibsen, for instance, concentrated all his efforts toward a single point of attack—the modern drama. Björnson, on the other hand, aimed always at covering the whole front line of human progress. Wherever he saw mankind struggling to rise above its present level, there he must needs give help. In doing so he used his art frankly as a means to an end. The wonder of it is," Edwin Bjorkman says in his "Voices of Tomorrow," "that Björnson nevertheless proved himself a great and exquisite artist.

"In some quarters, especially Scandinavian, it was long the fashion to

praise his poetry while regretting—or even reviling—his activity as reformer, patriot and novelist. Yet this meant a denial of all that Björnson stood for. And it implied a condemnation of his art as well, if this is seen in the light I have just suggested. For he was first of all a teacher and fighter and prophet—not a shaper of beautiful forms."

"Though the son of a country minister, he sprang from a long line of peasant forefathers. In the heart of the real country, among the peasants, he was born and reared. And throughout his long life he never broke that once established contact with nature and the mass of common men. In later years it made him buy a big farm in the very heart of the Norwegian uplands. Not only did he make Aulestad, as he called it, his true home, but he found time to turn it into a model farm in order that his countrymen might profit by his example.

"To his ancestry and upbringing must be traced his unswerving, lifelong faith in modern democracy. . . . He was ever seeking new truths to master and new causes to champion. In his search he was invariably guided by what he deemed right, not by what the world deemed expedient."

"One day in the early fifties he startled the Norwegian capital by appearing at the only theater, as the leader of six hundred youths armed with whistles. The storm that followed ended the sway of Danish acting and Danish language on the Norwegian stage. Thus he entered upon his work of reestablishing the national spirit of his country on a higher and more genuine level. In that long struggle, which exposed him to so much hatred, both at home and abroad, his cry was not 'My country, right or wrong,' but always, 'Norway must do right at any cost.' For this reason he never deserved the name of politician as this has been generally applied in the past. But he accepted it gladly, declaring that politics

should be to the social body what morals are to the individual.

"It was during these first active years that he wrote the peasant stories and thus made Norwegian poetry appreciated beyond its native boundaries. While those firstlings of his pen have at times been unduly exalted at the expense of his ripper work, one must grant them an originality and a charm that secure them a place entirely by themselves. Such stories as 'Synnove Solbakken,' 'Arne,' and 'A Happy Boy' have perhaps a wider appeal than anything else Björnson wrote. Nor is the interest attaching to them merely artistic. In building them—as well as the first plays, dating from the same period—he applied truly historic methods to art. According to his own assertion he reached his results 'by viewing the peasant in the light of the old Sagas, and the Sagas in the light of the modern peasant life.'

"To consider what Björnson tried to do and actually did during the '50s and '60s is like looking into a world unaffected by ordinary human limitations. There was not a movement afoot in which he did not take part for or against. There was not a public question raised that he did not have to discuss in speech and writing. He was newspaper editor and contributor, theatrical director and playwright, political agitator and leader, poet and novelist—all at the same time and in bewildering alternation. . . . Through his patriotic poems he stirred the national spirit as it had never been stirred before, and one of these poems—'Yes, We Love the Land That Bore Us'—took such hold of the people that in a very few years it became the national hymn."

"It was in the '80s—after a visit to the United States, where he exercised a powerful influence on the numerous Scandinavians in the West, and where he developed a passionate admiration for Lincoln—that Björnson earned his nickname of 'Norway's uncrowned king.' Rarely in human history has the life of a people been to such an extent focused in the life of a single individual, who yet was a private citizen. While determined that Norway should have no foreign guardianship, Björnson was at no time moved by hostility to Sweden or any other nation. Behind his fervent nationalism lay a no less fervent hope for a united Scandinavia; but the union, he felt, must be voluntary and based on complete equality. Here, as always, the fundamental motive was his faith in modern democracy."

"What occupied him more than anything else during the latter period of his life was probably the idea of universal peace with its attendant substitution of arbitration for war. To him it seemed clear that such an idea could never become materialized except through the reformation of all international and interracial relationships on a basis of mutual sympathy and justice. He demanded national cleanliness and righteousness as he had formerly demanded those virtues of the individual. In the pursuit of these new ideals he became the fearless champion of all human groups held in forced subjugation to some stronger group. Time and again he took up the pen on behalf of the Finlanders against Russia, of the Slovaks against Hungary, of the Danes and Poles against Prussia. Nothing could better prove his sincerity and courage than that his defense of these suffering nationalities was undertaken at a time when his own country was still greatly in need of the moral support of the powers he attacked."

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Russian Villages

"Although they naturally differ as to prosperity, size, and neatness," Russian villages, Harry de Windt says in his recently published book, "Russia As I Know It," "present a uniform appearance, whether they be situated in Europe or the wildest parts of Siberia. All are built of wood . . . and have one straggling street formed by detached cottages of various sizes, which are either thatched, or roofed with wooden slats or sheet iron, ac-

cording to the means or taste of the owner."

"Two prominent objects are the wooden church, with its sky-blue or apple-green domes, and the other the granary, a spacious black barn, where grain is stored for public use in case of a lean harvest. The wells are also a distinctive feature, each having two lofty poles (like the Egyptian shadoof) for drawing purposes, which impart a quaint oriental touch to the landscape, while at the entrance to each village is a wooden signpost bearing the name of the place, the number of men, horses, and cattle which it contains, and in some instances the number of versts separating it from the capital.

"The moujik generally builds his house himself, end on to the street, and although his tools are very primitive, he uses them with wonderful dexterity. Thus, an ordinary ax is made to serve as plane, saw, chisel, and mallet, and is also occasionally employed as a weapon of self-defense, or to cut a track, in winter, through the snow. Indeed, there is very little which a moujik cannot accomplish with this instrument, which in the hands of even a skilled British workman would probably be useless."

"A Russian village looks its best on a fine summer's evening, especially if it be on a high-day or festival, when every one wears the national costume, and there are athletic sports, perhaps a traveling shooting gallery or merry-go-round, and much singing and dancing to the accompaniment of the accordion and 'balalaika.' The moujik is passionately fond of music, especially of a mournful description, for even his merriest choruses have a strain of sadness."

"Gayety never lingers long in either the moujik's mind or melodies, and when sunset has deepened into dusk the villagers, young and old, always assemble before retiring, to join in some simple hymn of the Greek Church, or one of the old Russian folksongs so typical of the great and gloomy land which gave them birth."

The Plateler

Tapping the rails as he went by, And driving the slack wedges tight, He walked towards the morning sky Between two golden lines of light That dwindled slowly into one. Sheer golden rail that ran right on Over the talls into the sun.

And dazzling in his eyes it shone, That golden track, as left and right He swung his clinking hammer—ay, 'Twas dazzling after that long flight In Hindell tunnel, working by A smoky flare, and making good The track the rains had torn . . .

On the sound metal—on the wood A duller thwack! It made him blink. That running good . . .

'Twas sixteen hours Since he'd left home—his garden smelt. So fragrant with the heavy showers When he left home—and now he felt That it would smell more fresh and sweet.

After the tunnel's reek and fume Of damp, warm cinders. 'Twas a treat To come upon the scent and bloom That topped the cutting by the wood After the cinders of the track. The cinders and tarred sleepers—good To lift your eyes from gritty black Upon that blaze of green and red.

—Wilfrid Wilson Gibson.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., TUESDAY, SEPT. 4, 1917

EDITORIALS

Mr. President to Mr. Gompers

IN EVERY great mental convulsion of the human race, there comes the moment when Principle shakes the tree, and the unsound fruit falls. The present terrific crisis in the world's history is no exception. One after another the weak things have proved themselves weak things. Humanity has been tested, with every form of suggestion and every kind of temptation. The individual, if he has the courage of honesty, knows where he stands better than ever he did before. For three years the world has been at war, and for three years Principle has been sifting out the hearts of men. The result is seen in the position taken by each man in the battle which is being fought. In Principle neutrality is impossible, and no man's land does not exist. He that is not for me is against me.

Something to this purpose is unquestionably contained in the President's letter to Mr. Gompers which is published in another column of this paper. It takes issue directly with those elements in the country which, instead of rallying to their country's cause, have, on the contrary, done everything, within the limits of the law, to make that cause a failure. So far, what the President calls true America, the America the true American loves and serves, does not seem to have awakened up fully to the harm these disloyal elements are perpetrating. For one thing they are helping to convince the Central Powers that the people of the United States are a divided people, and, for another thing, to perpetuate the foolish legend that the army of the United States will never take its place in the field. If this constituted merely academic comfort to the enemies of the country it might be passed over with contempt, but the fact is that it is helping to persuade the people of the Central Powers that they can continue the struggle without much attention to the entry of the United States into the war, and so is inciting these people to a prolonged and futile struggle. Thus far the country has not realized what this means, for the simple reason that the troops of the United States have not yet taken part in the attack. When, however, the moment comes for these troops to go to the front, to take their place in the trenches, and the inevitable casualty lists begin to be issued, then it will be driven home, upon the true American, what the disloyal elements have been doing, and how dear their efforts are costing true America.

These disloyal elements do not belong to one stratum of society, or to one division of the country. It is true they most do congregate in certain states and districts, but they are scattered throughout all the states. Much of their work is being done absolutely without let or hindrance, and takes the form of bitter criticism and denunciation of those who are supporting the policy of the President and Congress. Once more, if their efforts stopped with this they might be ignored, but everybody knows that they go much further, and that they are devoted to treasonable practices, effected often without their perpetrators incurring much danger. The limits to which open admission of disloyalty can attain may, indeed, be seen from a recent statement of Senator Stone's to the effect that sixty-five per cent of the Germans in Missouri are loyal. The Senator did not seem to realize that he was admitting by implication that thirty-five per cent of the Germans of the State were disloyal to the country of which they are citizens, and the fact that so startling an admission can be made, without apparently any perception that there is anything extraordinary in it, shows a rather curious appreciation of the duties of citizenship, and of the claims of country. In these circumstances it is not remarkable that the President should welcome the meeting of the American Federation of Labor, over which Mr. Gompers will preside, at Minneapolis. The fact that this great meeting of the more radical elements of the democracy of the United States should have been called at such a moment, to support the government policy, proves that, in spite of some notable exceptions, the democracy of the allied countries is at one in its support of a war which it is hoped will at least go a considerable distance towards ending wars, and towards intrinsically democracy in such a way as to make it impervious to autocratic attack in the future.

One of the most lamentable facts of the present war has been the failure of a minority of the democratic forces to rise above their own petty prejudices, and to realize that the present war is their war, and not, so far as the allied nations are concerned, an affair of capitalists or crowned heads. An affair of capitalists and crowned heads, in so far as the Central Powers are concerned, it most certainly is. Germany is a pure autocracy without a representative government in a serious form at all. Austria has been one of the political black sheep of Europe for decades. Bulgaria is simply the creature of another autocratic German Prince. Whilst as for Turkey, it lives morally, socially, and politically, in the atmosphere of the England of the Angevins, and the France of Charlemagne or Clovis: one advance and one only it has manifested in an appreciation of the advantages of artillery and rifles over scimitars and bows and arrows for the conduct of war. Yet it is to the defense of these powers politically, at any rate, that certain socialistic and pacific elements in the United States, as elsewhere, have rallied, absolutely failing to appreciate the fact that, in the President's words, "the battle line of democracy for America stretches today from the fields of Flanders to every house and workshop where toiling, upward-striving men and women are counting the treasures of right, and justice, and liberty which are being threatened by our present enemies."

What is really serious in the matter is this, that, as has been insisted upon, again and again, in these columns, the war can be ended this winter if only the whole body of the Allies will make it patent to the Central Powers

that there is nothing to be gained by continuing the struggle. The disloyal elements in Russia, supported by all the forces of reaction, and reinforced by the crazy ignorance and vanity of those who would be the first to suffer by the success of reaction, have already done much towards filling the Central Powers with hopes which are destined never to be realized. And now the same elements in the United States are striving to bring about a like result. If they could succeed they would cause a prolongation of the war, with all the unnecessary bloodshed, suffering, and waste, which such a prolongation would entail. It is, therefore, time that the true America, of which Mr. Wilson speaks, addressed itself to these disloyal elements in no uncertain voice.

Allotments in Ireland

THE recent annual meeting of the Vacant Land Cultivation Society, held in the Mansion House, Dublin, afforded abundant proof of the value of the allotment movement in Ireland. At this meeting it transpired that, largely owing to the work of the society, there are now 2000 plot holders in the city of Dublin alone; whilst information from other sources goes to show that the allotment movement is increasing in popularity in Ireland, and that the demand for vacant land is steadily growing.

Those who know the conditions in the south and west of Ireland are familiar with the fact that the Irish peasant or artisan is slow to take up a new idea. He has to be very much convinced, by practical demonstration, that the course proposed to him is one of utility before he will make any move. For many years circumstances have combined to impose upon him the conviction that most paths for improvement are closed to him, and that even if he does succeed in traversing any path, ultimately, the results of his labor will be, to a large extent, taken from him. The Irish peasant, in the south and west, has, indeed, come to look upon his poverty as a protection. Long experience has taught him that any evidence of prosperity is sure to result, almost immediately, in fresh demands being made upon him by his church. Even if he is prospering, therefore, he takes care not to show it, and the fences remain broken down, and all other evidences of not faring well are carefully maintained.

The Vacant Land Cultivation Society must be doing a great deal towards changing this state of things, if only by reason of the fact that it is making prosperity more universal, and it is to be regretted that its work is not receiving a fuller Government recognition and assistance.

One of the great obstacles in the way of development is the high price of land in the neighborhood of large towns, and it is here especially that the Government might and ought to render assistance. Ireland is fortunate in its land laws, but there does not exist, in Ireland, any regulation, such as obtains in England, limiting the rent to be paid for land near towns. As a consequence, land has been taken by some local authorities at an exorbitant rent, whilst other landowners, who were ready to allow the use of their land at a fair rent, were encouraged to overcharge, in order, as was brought out in a recent statement on the matter, that the assertions, made by reactionary officials, that land near towns is too costly for allotments, might appear to be justified.

Some time ago, efforts were made by the society to induce the Department of Agriculture to obtain legislation which would render the acquisition of land for allotment purposes a much simpler matter than it is at the present time. Proposals to that end, put forward by the society, had the approval of the secretary of the department, but, owing to a change of Government, it was ultimately declared to be impossible to proceed with any such measure. This has unquestionably been a serious setback to the movement, and there can be little doubt that the authorities were by no means sufficiently awake to the full importance of the matter, else they would not have allowed such an incident as a change of Government to have prevented inauguration of so important a reform.

The latest returns from the allotments in Ireland show that they have been abundantly successful, and will contribute in no small degree to the food supply of the country. At a time, therefore, when the cultivation of every square yard of land is of some importance, the idea of a movement like this being held up by a question almost of political routine cannot be too strongly deprecated.

The Price of Wheat

IT is only necessary to glance over the columns of figures showing the quotations for wheat, during the last forty years, to become convinced that there has been a little stability about the price of the cereal in peace as there has been in war. Weather conditions, the state of the growing crops at home and abroad, acreage planted, harvest prospects, international complications, political excitement, tightness and looseness of the money market, these and a thousand and one other actual and imaginary influences, rather than the law of supply and demand, have produced those fluctuations in prices which have made trading in wheat futures so attractive to the speculator. Utterly regardless of the area planted in wheat the world over, and utterly regardless of the probable value of the yield, anybody, given a sufficient amount of money to carry through a deal, could buy or sell the market so as to make the speculative, overturn run into millions of dollars within a few hours.

As a matter of fact, the market has frequently been manipulated in this manner, and, oftener than not, simply to satisfy the craving of some person, or some clique of persons, for gambling. In the forty years previous to the war, the range of cash wheat prices was all the way from 48½ cents to \$2 a bushel. It would "bulge" and "slump," according to the disposition of the "pit," as much as \$1 a bushel in a single season. The uncertainty, indeed, of grain prices for years made farming in the United States largely a matter of chance, rather than a matter of industry and skill. The corner operator or the clique has, time and again, been dictator of the price of

bread in the United States. In some of the "deals" the price of wheat has been run up to, or nearly to, the \$2 point in years when the farmer has netted only 40 cents or so a bushel for his crop. Through combination buying, artificial "shortages" have been created, the close of "deals" in such cases showing an immense surplus of the cereal.

Speculation, within the last few months, would have placed the price of wheat at such a point as to have deprived millions of the people of flour and bread, had not the Government interposed and prevented further trading in futures. The allied nations were paying an extortionate price for wheat, and the extortion bade fair to run to greater lengths, when the gamblers in foodstuffs were warned to desist. This latest of many similar experiences made it plain to the public that control of food prices must no longer be left to private, selfish, and over-reaching interests. As a consequence, the nation has the Food Control Act, and the President, under the provisions of that act, has named \$2.20 per bushel as the basic price for No. 1 northern spring wheat of the 1917 crop.

The Food Administration agreed upon this price after hearing the arguments of labor men, farmers, and others representing producers, handlers, and consumers, and the President approves the finding. In the opinion of Mr. Wilson, the action taken "will eliminate speculation, make possible the conduct of every operation in the full light of day, maintain the publicly stated price for all, and, through economies made possible by stabilization and control, better the position of consumers also."

One certain result of the adoption of price fixing, whether the present or some other price shall be named for crops to come, will be the encouragement given to farming, and the consequent stimulation of larger production. Under the new system, the producer and the consumer alike will know, at least, what they may reasonably expect in return for their expenditure of labor or money.

Another certain and equally satisfactory result of the stabilization of the prices of wheat should be the discouragement of hoarding and the encouragement of distribution. It will not be to the advantage of the farmer, the speculator, or the warehouseman to hold 1917 wheat in the expectation of a scarcity and consequent advance in price. He will be entitled to the market price and no more. It will be folly to attempt to buy up the visible supply in order to create a corner, for the law will insist that the cereal shall be sold at the rate established.

One year's trial of the statute should be sufficient to determine whether it will be wise to make it permanent, and whether price-fixing should or should not be extended to other necessary commodities.

Milestones

IN THESE days of motor cars, when a mile is nothing accounted of, and when what used to be a great journey is nothing but a passing, everyday incident, the milestone no longer occupies the place of honor it did some thirty years ago, and for hundreds of years before that time. Thirty years ago, the quickest thing on the road was still the horse. Bicycles, it is true, were gaining steadily in popular favor, but they were still very much of the bone-shaker order, for John Boyd Dunlop had not yet received his Newton-like inspiration for pneumatic tires from his garden hose. Twenty miles by road in those days was a good journey, and, in that journey, the milestones played an important part. The traveler who had been over the road several times came to know their every position, and, as he passed them, one by one, and noted how the miles behind mounted steadily upwards, and the miles ahead made equally rapid descent, he gained a sense of achievement never experienced today as one pulls in the white riband of the road in a motor car.

In those days, milestones were natural halting places. Of course, they were liable to be anywhere. With faithful conscientiousness the road makers, especially those of more recent times, placed the milestone just where it should come. So sometimes it would stand on a bleak hilltop, or on a steep hillside, or in the middle of a long stretch of straight road; but, at other times, it would chance to be in more favored places—at the foot of a hill, hard by a stream, maybe, under green trees, and surrounded by green grass and overhanging hedgerows. And then, to the wayfaring man, it became a famous milestone. It was obviously meant for a stopping place, and it was good then to hear as one might the murmur of the stream, as it "wimpled past," the rustle of the leaves overhead, the low hum of the bees, and the distant "husky remarks" of the cattle in the fields. Then, perhaps, the milestone would be on a great high road; not one of the busy highroads of today, for it was in the days before motor cars, when the highways of England were probably less frequented than at any time before in their long history; if so, the milestone would bear the legend, "To London" so many miles, and, somehow, it would add to the sense of remoteness of it all, whilst lending to the milestone much increased dignity.

Nowadays, of course, a careful county council, in many parts of England, has "gone over" the roads, with the result that iron milestones, after the most improved pattern, have been put up in place of the old stone, moss-grown variety, and not infrequently has it been discovered that the old stones were "a little out," so the new "stones" are placed in new positions. The error, however, is seldom very serious, for it has been said that those who originally placed them there did their work faithfully.

That is the case, at any rate, in England. In Ireland, of course, it is different. Perhaps it is because the mile is longer, but, whatever may be the reason, some miles are certainly longer than others. Indeed, the story is told—probably it is quite an untrue story—of a certain Irish county council which determined to supply a certain road with a complete set of milestones. It employed a local road mender, who got to work at once. At first, all went well; but, one day, the chairman of the council, on driving out from the town to his house in the country, found a milestone placed directly opposite his front

gate, in spite of the fact that he had just passed one not a hundred yards down the road. On questioning the road mender, who was just finishing his task, he received reply, "Shure, I was thinking yer honour would be liking one opposite yer own front door, an' there so many with nothing adjacent." Probably, as has been said, it is quite an untrue story, but then, anyone who knows Ireland well, knows this, that a mile may be almost anything, and a milestone is liable to happen almost anywhere, or not to happen at all.

Notes and Comments

ACCORDING to certain organs of the press, the civil population of Trieste is again being removed. As this is about the sixth time during the last few months that these papers have depopulated the great seaport, it must by this time be almost quite empty.

NINETY-FOUR different courses, specially designed to prepare students for industry and commerce, are offered by the University of Berlin. There should be no further talk of a possible dull year in the universities of the United States. Preparedness should not stop at preparedness for war.

For six whole weeks silence has fallen on the Palais Bourbon. Truly the Chamber of Deputies could compare with only one other famous parliamentary assembly for the unlimited capacity for irrelevant talk which it possesses. It might really be thought that parliaments existed only as schools of voice production. One of the last important speeches in the French Chamber was that of the Minister of War, on a highly technical subject relating to the return of old classes to their former occupations. But, apparently, it presented no difficulties to a host of deputies who discussed, argued, propounded harebrained views, sitting after sitting. Let it not be thought that France is indifferent to this abuse. She has writ Reform large on some of her institutions, and the Palais Bourbon has not been forgotten. The end of the war is what France is waiting for, before starting to set her house in order.

A YOUNG married man in the West of the United States was in the act of claiming exemption from army service, on the ground that he had a wife dependent upon him, when his father-in-law, who was present, interposed a remark which is probably still ringing in the petitioner's ears. "Young man," said the parent, "I supported the girl you speak of a good many years before you laid eyes on her, and I guess I can take care of her while you are away."

AFFORESTATION is one of the most vital problems confronting Scotland at the present time. Discussions of the subject are frequent, conferences are numerous, and suggestions for a solution are being offered from various sources. Perhaps the advice given by Sir Walter Scott, many years ago, is worthy of more than a passing thought today: "When you're doing nothing else, plant a tree, he said, and it will be growing when you're sleeping."

THERE is, no doubt, a great deal more than enough of hair-trigger patriotism in the United States, but its fingers are held tightly by a public sentiment that is willing to wait upon the Government's word of command. "Getting good and ready" is an American phrase, and it is peculiarly applicable to the Administration's deliberate method of dealing with the enemy at home, as well as with that abroad.

THE gentlemen in Washington who would rather debate a bill than pass it are apparently guilty of a serious omission in overlooking an opportunity to increase the war revenue by levying a tax on soap boxes, the demand for which has increased at a great rate during recent months. In this connection it ought to be said that nothing is to be gained by meddling with the price of the former contents of the boxes.

A HONOLULU authority derides the spelling "eukulele," given, by a newspaper in the United States West, to a Portuguese musical instrument at one time popular in the Hawaiian Islands. If a phonetic spelling is desired, "oo-koo-lay-lay" is recommended, but, from the general tone of the article dealing with this subject, it would appear that there is some diffidence in pressing either the instrument or its name upon anybody. Even Honolulu has, evidently, heard enough of the ukulele.

IT is a much happier conceit to name flowers after heroines than it was to give the names of battlefields to colors. Last year the French named a beautiful rose for Edith Cavell; this year they have named one for Emilienne Moreau. Four-fifths of the world's inhabitants know why the memory of Edith Cavell should be honored, and honor her. Emilienne Moreau, a young girl of Loos, during the battle which resulted in its capture by the Allies, helped to save wounded British soldiers under fire, and later shouldered a rifle and assisted in driving the Germans from the town. These roses are certain to become popular in the United States.

A LOT of very finespun arguments are being made on both sides of the coal question at the present time, while the average citizen is waiting for a decision on the main point, namely: What is going to be the price of furnace and range-size anthracite in the bin? Even a heated argument falls short of being an acceptable substitute for fuel.

SOME of the large distillers in the United States evidently accept the prohibition clause of the Food Control Law as a "war" measure in the broadest and most comprehensive sense. It is announced from Peoria, Ill., where some of the largest distilleries are situated, that the owners of the plants there are preparing to go out of business, and that the works will be used for the manufacture of other products. When the distillers and the brewers generally realize that about all that is needed is for some one to move that "it be made unanimous," in order to render their business permanently outlawed, a stampede to "unload" will begin.